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TURKS NOT GETTING MANY RECRUITS FOR ANATOLIA CAMPAIGN

Mr. Gibbons Says Greeks Only
Anticipate Guerilla Warfare
on Part of Kemalists

This is the fourth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., on the Greek situation in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons tells of conditions around Afun Kara-hissar, which is the key to the military situation in Asia Minor.

The first of this series of articles appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 10, the second on May 12 and the third on May 16. The fifth article will appear in the Monitor on May 26.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D.
AFUN KARA-HISSAR, Asia Minor,
April 22 (Special Correspondence).—
I arrived here last night after two long days on the train from Smyrna. Before the war trains did not run in Asia Minor at night, and the old custom still holds. The first day our train took 14 hours from Smyrna to Ushak, where we spent the night. We stopped at Allah-shehr (Philadelphia) for lunch. Up to Ushak the management of the railway is still in the hands of the French company, and, as in my journey to Aidin last week, one sees no signs of war or martial law. The country is in a flourishing condition, and our host at Ushak—a Turkish bey who manufactures carpets and runs farms—told us that farm land was never at so high a price as now. The great plain of Sardis (where Americans are excavating as in time of peace) is very rich, and the farmers get two different crops a year from the land.

The region around Smyrna, allotted to Greece by the Treaty of Sevres, is administered directly by the Greek High Commission according to Greek law and administrative methods. This can be done without infringing upon the rights of minorities and Muhammadan law and customs; for Greece has the same problems elsewhere, in Crete and in Macedonia, notably, and Greek law has already provided for the conditions prevailing before the war. Outside the territories ceded to Greece by Turkey in the Treaty of Sevres the country is considered as under military occupation. Its future is not yet decided, so the régime must perform its provisional Turkish law and Turkish administrative regulations, and the Greek authorities do not interfere except where military necessity arises. Difficulties are rare, and existence seems to be normal. The changes are limited to sanitary regulations, and to improving communications.

Few Troops at Ushak
There are few troops at Ushak, and you would hardly believe that you were in occupied territory. As I have had the advantage of traveling through this country before the war and of living in Asia Minor under Turkish rule I am able to see contrasts, if there are any, and to judge if conditions are normal. There are many Turks at Ushak. They give no trouble whatever. The bey who was our host and who entertained me royally at dinner has cooperated in the fullest way with the new régime, and recognizes the advantage to his business of the Greek occupation. This flourishing province of Turkey suffered terribly during the war and the Kemal régime. The export of carpets and licorice root and other products was at a standstill. By making absolutely no distinction between Christian and Muhammadan and by straining a point not to let military operations interfere with business, Mr. Sterghiades, the High Commissioner, and his associates have gradually won over every element of the population, and it is doubtful if, even before the war, there was any strong sentiment for the return of this country to Turkish rule.

From Ushak the railway climbs up into the mountains to Touloun-Bouhar, where an important battle was fought last spring. Here the road becomes entirely militarized, and we had to change trains. In the afternoon we came down to the plain of Afun Kara-hissar in a military train. All along the way we were near the line of hills on which are the front trenches of the Greek Army. But the country is cultivated right up to battle front. Within a few yards of the Greek observation posts the Turkish peasants were plowing their fields for the spring planting. This portion of the road is heavily guarded against surprise attacks, as it was destroyed by Mustafa Kemal Pasha in his retreat last year and the bridges and culverts are temporary.

Received with Courtesy
We reached Afun Kara-hissar at nightfall, and were received with every courtesy by General Tricouplis, nephew of the famous statesman who was Gladstone's friend. General Tricouplis commands the army corps stationed here at the most critical point on the Greek line; for Afun Kara-hissar, junction of the Smyrna Railway with the Baghdad Railway, is the key to the military situation in Asia Minor. By advancing their lines last year to include Afun Kara-hissar and Eski-shehr, the Greeks completed their hold on the line leading to Smyrna, and cut the railway communications in a most decisive fashion between Angora and Konia. Since the Greeks came to Afun-Kara-hissar, Angora has lost its importance as a center of Turkish military activity, as there is no possibility of shifting troops from one point on the front to another with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Gypsy Musicians Oppose Jazz Band

Hungarians Utter Strong
Condemnation

By The Associated Press
BUDAPEST, May 23.—War has broken out between the gypsy musicians of Hungary and the Negro jazz band artists, many of whom are Americans.

The gypsies, who have furnished Hungary its music, ballads and laughter for a thousand years, have organized to drive out the jazz instrumentalists.

The gypsies have issued a manifesto condemning the music of the jazz-band performers and the municipal councils of seven Hungarian towns have decreed that jazz must go.

The Hungarian Guild of Jazz-Band Artists, whose leader is a Mississippi Negro, has accepted the challenge of the gypsies and says it will fight to the last ditch.

RAILWAYS INSISTING ON PRESENT INCOME

White House Realizes Relief by
Rate Cut Doubtful—Labor
Board Shift Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President realizes that relief by reduction of railway rates on basic commodities cannot be obtained along the lines proposed by him and by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, except by the voluntary action of the railways themselves, it was learned at the White House today. This is the reaction from the dinner to the railway executives on Saturday evening.

One of the most important commodities under consideration is coal and, as some of the railroads exist entirely by their profits as coal carriers, they are not enthusiastic over any proposal to reduce rates. While the President was feeling his way in finding how far the railroads would go in making concessions for the benefit of business and the public generally, the railway executives were making use of the occasion to present their difficulties to the President.

The eastern roads had larger net returns early this year than they had in a long time, but this was due in part to the rush of business caused by apprehension of the coal strike, and their business today is less prosperous than it was two months ago or more. The western roads made no such favorable showing.

Not many of the executives knew what subject was to be taken up at the White House dinner and therefore had prepared no special line of defense. They manifested a desire to co-operate with the Government where it was possible but gave no encouragement to the President to believe that they intended voluntarily to take action which would impair their incomes. The matter, therefore, is left to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where it would be where there are no White House dinners. The reason for the President's seeking a short cut is explained to have been because the orders and hearings by which the Interstate Commerce Commission must proceed entail loss of much time.

It is admitted that the wage reduction, without which the railway executives claim there can be no substantial rate reduction, was discussed at the dinner. In that connection, the President still favors the transfer of the Railroad Labor Board from Chicago to Washington in order that there may be points of contact between the body concerned with rates and that dealing with wages. Changes in the Transportation Act are considered desirable, but not until after Dec. 1.

MARRIAGE POSTPONED

BELGRADE, May 23 (By The Associated Press).—The marriage of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Princess Marie of Romania, which was set for June 1, has been postponed until June 8, it was announced today.

ONE MAN'S COURAGE HALTS ATTEMPTED NICARAGUAN COUP

Rebels Surrender Seized Fort in Face of President's
Demand—Leaders Liberated

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—Surrender of the fortress of La Loma to the Government forces last night appears to have ended the serious phase of the attempted revolution.

After capturing the fort the rebel leaders attempted to win over the Nicaraguan troops in barracks at the foot of the hill on which the fort is situated. Several officers had been bribed and the movement would have succeeded but for the unexpected appearance of President Diego Manuel Chamorro.

Without a guard, and by force of character, he dominated the situation. Putting a machine gun in charge of the fort, he ordered the arrest of Salvador Castillejo, leader of the revolutionists. The soldiers wavered, but finally obeyed, and the other revolutionist leaders fled back to the fort. The American Minister arrived at this juncture and warned the revolu-

NORTH AND SOUTH NOW NEGOTIATING FOR UNITY IN CHINA

General Wu Pei-fu Initiates
Movement to Bring About
Peace in Country

PEKING, May 23 (By The Associated Press).—General Wu Pei-fu, in control of Peking following his recent victory over General Ching Tiao-liu, has opened direct negotiations with Sun Yat-sen, head of the Southern Government at Canton. This movement, it is believed, has brought nearer the unification of the North and South which have been separated almost continuously since the formation of the Republic 10 years ago.

Dr. Sun is understood to have indicated his willingness to abandon the Southern Government and unite the country on two conditions:

"First—That the Parliament I instituted in the first year of the Republic be reassembled.

"Second—That Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Peking Government, resign in favor of a chief executive to be elected by the Parliament."

Peace His Object
In other words, Dr. Sun desires that both the Peking and Canton governments be superseded by a régime representing the entire country.

Advices received by the foreign legations here from Canton, the Yangtze valley and other points in the interior say that the country was never in a better mood for the restoration of order. Public opinion is being held, the speakers demanding that the burden of the upkeep of vast armies be removed. Newspapers, and civic and commercial organizations are describing the bankrupt condition of the country, declaring that now is the time to act if China ever intends to get on her feet, and emphasizing the hopes expressed by the powers at the Washington Conference.

Chambers of Commerce composed of merchants in the Yangtze Valley have sent a memorial to Peking asserting that General Wu Pei-fu has a chance to become China's Washington. General Wu declares that his only object is to bring about peace and prosperity under a united China. He disclaims all political ambition.

Prospects Favorable
General Wu has appealed to the nation. Dr. Sun, President of the provinces, the newspapers and the public, asking the people to express their will as to what shall be done. He asked for suggestions from all factions, and declared the soldiers no longer must control the government.

Professing himself ignorant of politics he called upon the country to decide whether the old or a new parliament shall be summoned to deal with the situation. Dr. Sun has not yet answered publicly, but General Wu's adviser in Canton has reported good prospects for a favorable reply.

**JAPANESE COMPANY
WILL PRODUCE FILMS
IN AMERICA AND JAPAN**
SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 23.—Japanese of California have entered a new field of industry, that of producing motion pictures.

The Pacific Film Exchange, Inc. of San Francisco, declared to be the first all-Japanese picture company in California, has filed articles of incorporation with Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, to operate in America and Japan.

**HARBIN DISREGARDS
INDEPENDENCE MOVE**
HARBIN, Manchuria, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—The declaration of independence of Manchuria, Mongolia, and adjacent regions, recently proclaimed by Gen. Chang Tiao-liu, military dictator of Manchuria, is not operative, according to information in the best-informed foreign quarters here.

The proclamation has been received with indifference, and there is no apparent change in the situation here.

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Italo-Russian Commercial Pact May Be Signed at Genoa Tomorrow

By The Associated Press

Genoa, May 23

DISCUSSION of the pending Italo-Russian commercial treaty was continued today by representatives of the two countries. The treaty may be signed tomorrow.

The conferees were the Soviet Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin, Leonid Krassin and Mr. Yvovsky for Russia, and Carlo Schanzer and Senator Conti for Italy.

One of the gravest difficulties encountered in planning the re-establishment of commercial relations is the method of payment by Italian goods exported to Russia, as Russian currency has so fallen that it is worth practically nothing, while the Russians have few goods available for exportation which might be exchanged for Italian commodities.

Simultaneously with the negotiations for a commercial treaty, negotiations are under way regarding concessions to be granted to the Italians in Russia in regions on the Black Sea.

The project contemplates concessions of coal fields, oil wells and agricultural land, which are to be ceded to Italian companies or co-operatives of workmen and peasants for exploitation, with the understanding that the benefits are to be divided between Russia and the exploiters.

ROME, May 23 (By Special Cable).—The Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement was signed at Genoa on Saturday night by the Italian Foreign Undersecretary and the Jugo-Slav Minister of Commerce. The text will not be published before the treaty is ratified by the Italian and Jugo-Slav governments.

Carlo Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, is remaining at Genoa in order to renew the commercial agreement with the Russian Soviet, which was signed last year but which does not become valid until June. The agreement will probably be signed on Wednesday and it will give Italy the status of a most favored nation, also special maritime concessions.

BRITAIN ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE PARITY IN BRITISH DISPUTE

Official Optimism Said to Be
Waning—United States Was
Influence in Exchange

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 23.—Much difference of opinion continues regarding alike the fundamentals governing the tidal movements of exchanges and in particular influences responsible for the detailed variations. The British Treasury has always been confident of its ability to restore sterling to its parity through the control of purely monetary factors, while those who regard the fluctuations of the trade cycle as being largely outside the range of credit policy and others who believe that the seasonal factor is still dominant in exchanges, have doubted the possibility of the return of the pound to \$4.86 for another year or more.

Still greater have been the differences of opinion regarding continental exchanges and their relation to sterling. European exchanges at one time seemed to be affected together almost as one unit, so that when sterling improved on dollars, francs and lire improved still more and consequently gained on sterling; whereas the recently continued improvement in sterling has been coincident with the seasonal depreciation of Paris and Italy. The element added to the complications, for the anticipation of wider movements has increased. The strain on sterling which before the war was usually not serious until October has been antedated year by year until it encroached upon the summer.

The August depreciation of francs and lire has been anticipated to move into spring through being discounted in advance.

The sudden fall in the values of the franc and the lire which took place on Friday revives these old controversies, and suggests the question whether the period of comparative exchange stability is giving place to yet

the continued. "This is not a new development by any manner of means. Why, in 1852 there was a lockout on overtime and piecework, and we have been fighting about it ever since, and gradually gaining ground. No man minds occasional overtime. In fact he likes it—it gives him a few extra shillings when Saturday comes round. But a long spell of it breaks up his whole life.

"He has his interests—gardening, clubs, games—just like anyone else and missing them every day turns him into a bear. Doubtless there are many employers who recognize this and act accordingly. Unfortunately we have got to legislate for others who are not so sensible."

While admitting there were many engineers who hold "it as an essential condition of industrial harmony and wellbeing that those who direct should come under the control of those who are directed," he himself (and the majority he believed of A. E. U. members) regarded it possible to attain this harmony without a material alteration in the existing relations between the employer and employee. He threw out two suggestions which he thought would contribute thereto.

Encouragement Needed
1. Employers should make it really worth while for men to become skilled mechanics.

2. Modification of the patent laws and greater facilities for experiment for working class inventors.

Many skilled mechanics, he declared were capable of suggesting useful improvements to machinery, but at present they were insufficiently encouraged. The Christian Science Monitor's informant, who is a capable Scotsman with 40-years' engineering shop experience, concluded with a reference to trade depression. "We have got to see to it that when work starts again there will be plenty for all."

"Even before the lockout one in four of our membership was unemployed. It looks very much as if it will be the same when the lockout ends, which will be disastrous to all concerned. My own wish is to get together and put it right, and I hope that will ultimately be done."

NEW AIR SERVICE JULY 1
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 23.—The Aeromarine Transportation Company of New York will inaugurate a daily air service between New York and Atlantic City July 1. There will be two airplanes in commission daily, one starting from each of the termini at about the same time.

Italian Royalties Pay Trieste Visit

Fiume National Assembly Sends
Homage to King Emmanuel

By Special Cable

ROME, May 23.—The King and Queen of Italy and Princess Yolanda arrived at Trieste on Sunday aboard the battleship Cavour on their first official visit to the chief city of the redeemed territories. They received warm welcomes from the people who assembled in the gaily decorated streets.

The Slav population joined the Italians welcoming the royal visitors. Yesterday they visited Monfalcone Dockyards, where are several of the largest Italian steamships, including the Presidente Wilson. They also visited the war cemeteries on the Carso Ridge. The King is to review the troops under the command of the Duke of Aosta. He is expected to visit Zara.

EFFORTS TO STOP RUHR OCCUPATION

Conference of Financiers in
French Capital Expected to
Check Extremists

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 23.—Today was due the meeting of the financial commission nominated by the Reparation Commission to study the possibility of an international loan to be placed on German pledges but destined in large part for the Allies. It has become popularly known as the Morgan Commission, for the personality of the American banker is certainly the most important element in the composition of the body, which includes Leon de la Croix, Belgium; Signor Damello, Italy; M. Serret, France; Sir R. Kindersley, England; Mr. Vissering, Holland, and Herr Bergmann, Germany.

Probably the actual beginning of the proceedings will not be made until tomorrow. The role of Mr. Morgan is not quite clear but the success of it depends upon the attitude he takes. Obviously this sitting connects up closely with the propositions of Dr. Hermes to the Reparation Commission which has the duty of reporting on May 31 whether Germany is in voluntary default, whereupon France reserves the right of taking separate military co-ercive action. Granted there is genuine difficulty of Germany making satisfactory proposals, the prospect of an outside loan will have great influence on the French decision.

What Occupation Would Mean
On the other hand the French decision will have great influence on the findings of the financial commission. Here it is plainly stated in certain quarters that if France occupies the Ruhr district, the work of the financial conference is useless. No leader, American or neutral will advance money unless it is secured and the perspective of occupation bringing in its train unknown upheavals, perhaps fighting, strikes, sabotage and certainly completing the ruin and disorganization of Germany is not calculated to encourage lenders.

It follows that before the financial commission, if it is to be regarded seriously can make any recommendations of real value, a guarantee of German immunity must be given since Germany will be the asset of the lenders. The choice of France between a single handed expedition and the whole hearted solicitation of world assistance is therefore clear.

The Christian Science Monitor, while not disguising the possibility of occupation, has always believed that France would hesitate before pushing the matter to extremes, for it means a definite sacrifice of other hopes, such as are now placed in the financial commission.

Disappointment for Extremists
After a conversation with a high personage this opinion is confirmed. At any rate every expedient will be tried to postpone the occupation, and any enthusiastic belief of the hotheads that a march will be ordered in a week or two is doomed to disappointment.

There will be delaying processes and the chances distinctly are that the occupation will never take place. Particularly certain is this course if the financial commission appears favorable to the launching of a loan. The loan at present could not be very high, at the most \$1,000,000,000, but it offers attractions to France. Moreover it is necessary that the Allies should renounce a portion of the general loans on Germany, conferred by the Versailles Treaty, and surrender, for example, the customs duties and railroads to the new creditors, who could not tolerate a depreciation of such pledges by French action.

The problem is not an easy one, for France is disinclined to give up her rights and her liberty of action. Should the financial commission fall entirely the result would be grave, for France would be thrown back on the method of the occupation of the Ruhr district.

Indefinite Postponement Proposed
PARIS, May 23 (By The Associated Press).—Indefinite postponement of the May 31 ultimatum, the date for a reparations settlement by Germany, is being considered by the Reparations Commission and may be offered the Germans upon condition that they accept essentially the commission's full program.

ULSTER POLICE TAKE PRISONER 300 SINN FEINERS

Great Raid Aimed to Suppress
Irish Republican Army and
Other Organizations

By The Associated Press

BELFAST, May 23.—The greatest raid in the recent history of Ireland was carried out in the early hours of this morning when swarms of police swept through Ulster and rounded up 300 Sinn Feiners, the majority of whom were Irish Republican Army officers. The Northern Government's action was taken, it was stated, in an effort to suppress not only the Irish Republican Army and the Irish Republican Brotherhood but all other Sinn Fein organizations in the six county areas. The Government's move follows swiftly upon Irish Republican Army raids and burnings of buildings in the counties of Down and Antrim and the intensified hostilities in Belfast recently, culminating in the murder yesterday of W. J. Twaddell, member of the Ulster Parliament.

Few Captures in Belfast
Nearly every town and village in Ulster was visited, but the bulk of the prisoners were taken in the country districts, from farmhouses. Comparatively few captures were made in Belfast, as most of the Irish Republican Army men living in the Sinn Fein districts of Belfast, anticipating action by the police as a result of the Twaddell assassination, had gone "on the run."

The captures include Capt. Healy, member of the Fermanagh County Council and prominent Sinn Fein leader in that district; Thomas Corrigan, accountant for the Fermanagh County Council; Samuel Sheridan, chairman of the recently dissolved Newry board of guardians, and Eugene McGillicuddy, county councillor, who were the Sinn Fein candidates in North Derry at the last general election.

Police Busy in Fermanagh
The early estimates of the number of prisoners taken ran as high as 1500, but these proved to be greatly exaggerated, and officials expressed belief that up to this noon the total had not exceeded 200. In Belfast, particularly, the number of Irish Republican Army men caught fell far below the early estimate.

The big encircling movement was begun at about four o'clock, and the work of visiting the various houses, town and country, was rapidly carried out. Several hundred members of the constabulary and a large staff of officers were on duty from midnight completing the arrangements. Most of those wanted were completely surprised, and in nearly every instance were aroused from sleep.

As part of the comprehensive scheme embracing all of Ulster the special police were very active in Fermanagh during the night and morning, arresting every Sinn Feiner known to be an officer or to have authority in the ranks of the Irish Republican Army. Only about 60 Irish Republican Army officers were captured in Fermanagh; but it is learned the authorities are making a fairly clean sweep of the ranks of the army in that part of Ulster.

Ulster Adamant
Ulster will make no concession to South Ireland, the Premier declared. Sir James Craig, the Premier, declared in the Parliament session here this afternoon.

"What we have, we hold," declared the Premier in answering an inquiry with reference to the boundary commission question.

The immediate consequence of the agreement reached by the two factions in Southern Ireland was that there would be no boundary commission appointed in any circumstances, said Sir James. He made this assertion, he said, "without equivocation or reservation." He added that the time had passed for mutual accommodation. The Collins-de Valera agreement had changed the whole situation.

Although he was prepared to treat with the southern representatives within the limits of the British Empire he was not prepared to treat, he said, with a composite government, half of which was practically Republican in sentiment and the other half of which did not refute the statement that the Anglo-Irish treaty was a step toward a republic.

Garron Tower, the county Antrim mansion of Lord Londonderry, recently converted into a hotel, was burned last night by incendiaries. Near Downpatrick, County Down, 10 members of the Irish Republican Army clashed with a military searching party and a sharp fight ensued. The Sinn Feiners were captured. The prisoners were said to have possessed revolvers with plenty of ammunition, besides a large quantity of fuses and detonators.

Ard Fheis Ratifies New Irish Agreement

DUBLIN, May 23 (By The Associated Press).—The Ard Fheis, the national Sinn Fein organization, ratified at its meeting today the agreement reached last week by the factions in the Dail Eireann regarding the elections and the composition of the government. After voting its approval the session adjourned.

Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, in addressing the Ard Fheis, said the value of the agreement reached by the Dail Eireann last Saturday was that it secured the unity of the nation, enabling Ireland to end the disorder.

"If, as has been said, this agreement imperils the Anglo-Irish treaty,"

said Mr. Collins, "we will have to face that in this manner. We have made an agreement which will bring stable conditions to the country, and if these stable conditions are not more valuable than any other agreement, then we must face what these stable conditions will enable us to face."

The Ard Fheis hall of the Mansion House was crowded when the meeting opened. The delegates discussed the reports of arrests of Sinn Féiners in Ulster, which included a number of men who had intended to attend today's meeting.

Mr. De Valera was loudly cheered as he entered with Arthur Griffith, Harry C. Boland and Austin Stack. Mr. De Valera presided, and his opening remarks were that there would be little to do, as the work for which the meeting was summoned already had been accomplished. He moved approval of the agreement adopted by the Dail on Saturday providing for the common panel of candidates at the forthcoming election. These candidates Mr. De Valera said, were to be supported as Sinn Féin candidates without regard to their opinions on the treaty.

Mr. De Valera said it had been agreed to vote on this matter without argument. The agreement was regarded not as a triumph of one section or the other, he emphasized, but as a triumph for the Irish Nation. He believed the agreement would restore Irish credit abroad where it had been lowered and that it would restore ordered conditions at home, which were necessary for the life of the nation. He said conditions in the South had prevented them from concentrating on the position of the north-east corner of Ireland, but that they could now clarify the situation in the North and before the world.

Mr. Collins seconded Mr. De Valera's motion.

Major General Beauchamp Doran was held prisoner for several hours by the Republican dissenting troops at Wexford on Sunday, according to a dispatch to the Irish Independent. While General Doran was disembarking at Rosslare upon his return from London, where he witnessed the disbandment of his Royal Irish Regiment, he was surrounded with men who were seizing the British Sunday newspapers and throwing them into the sea. The Republican troops thereupon arrested the general, who was finally released at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon the assassination of W. J. Twaddell, member of the Northern Parliament, says: "It is to be feared that this means a fresh outbreak of terrorism in Belfast, if indeed any development of terrorism there can be described as a fresh outbreak."

"That vicious circle of reprisal on reprisal in which Sir Hamar Greenwood (Chief Secretary for Ireland) and his assistants are whirling Ireland has grown into a maelstrom in the Northern capital."

"It can be ended there, as here, only by a magnanimous public policy and mutual acts of oblivion, yet there does not appear to be any man in authority at Belfast to advocate such a policy, much less initiate it."

Winston Churchill

Asks for Suspension of Judgment in Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23.—The Irish situation has entered upon a new phase with Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons last night on the gravity of the view taken by the British Government of the Collins-De Valera compact. This compact, as already pointed out, is only understandable in the light of the impossibility of the Provisional Government's continuing to carry on without suppressing anarchy.

Mr. Collins' case, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, is that to put down this anarchy all parties must combine, even if to do so involves postponement of the settlement of the future constitution of the Government in Dublin. Mr. Churchill has asked for a suspension of judgment until he has had a conference with the signatories to the compact and the excitement created here by further outrages today reported in Ulster is such that this advice is badly needed to prevent hasty action.

Additional British troops which, meanwhile, have been sent to Belfast are a guarantee that the Coalition promise made to Ulster is to be kept, "to support the Government of Northern Ireland in every way possible."

Further disturbances yesterday reported in Ulster, coming as they have done after the truculent announcement made last week by Cathal Burgess, lately "Republican Minister of Defense," have had a bad effect upon the British reception of the terms agreed to between Michael Collins and Eamon de Valera. Speaking in the Dail, Mr. Burgess is reported to have said he was abandoning politics and taking again to the field. He was going, he added, to the North, where "there was fighting to do." That the most serious view is taken of the matter is shown by the Marquess of Londonderry's hurried visit to London to acquaint the British Government with the plans of the Ulster Government for dealing with it.

Meanwhile, certain facts have been coming to light which largely explain the extraordinary far-reaching nature of the concessions Mr. Collins has found himself obliged to make to Republican leaders to secure their support in administering South Ireland. These indicate that the economic situation has become so grave that other considerations have to be subordinated to the restoration of law and order. It is not only the mischief done to public confidence by the raids on banks and the holding up of trading firms for the supply of the more organized section of the secessionists of the Irish Republican Army, mischievous as hitherto constituted has proved itself unable to check.

Trade Disorganized

Even graver in the public interest is the disorganization of trade, the cessation of industry, the falling of land out of cultivation, and the ceasing of the collection of taxes resultant from the activities of smaller bands of marauders who acknowledge no allegiance to anybody and are looting in all directions upon such a scale as to produce conditions approaching anarchy. Police protection has disappeared and the fact that bloodshed is not more frequent in the South does not depend upon anything that constituted authority is doing to prevent it.

At the same time the labor unions have fixed the rate of remuneration for work of all kinds so much higher than those obtaining in England that there is little legitimate employment for either skilled or unskilled labor and although one or two specially placed firms like Henry Ford's Motor Construction Company have not yet closed, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that industry in the South generally is, for the time being, almost at a standstill.

Insecurity on Farms

Farming is even worse. Not only can labor not be afforded, but the holder of land finds his tenure so insecure and the commandeering of his produce so general that, like the Russian peasant, he is taking to raise only enough food for his own consumption. A potato scarcity already exists and is being increased by the republican boycott of Ulster, which prevents supplies from coming in from the North. The area of land sown this spring is so restricted that the coming harvest promises to be totally inadequate. Railways find their trains so often looted and their rails in so many cases torn up that they are ceasing to guarantee deliveries and the country is within measurable distance of a complete cessation of traffic.

Trading firms refuse to renew stocks which they find liable to be taken from them, in return for unredeemable paper promises. Mr. McGarry recently said in the Dail that there is no security that it would not be taken from him. Only one trade remains active and that is freebooting, which is going on unchecked throughout the South with repercussions across the Ulster border upon such a scale as to produce conditions of civil war in the North and of almost universal bankruptcy in the South.

No one realizes this more clearly than Mr. Collins and his agreement with the Republicans can be understood only in the light of the urgency of the necessity for the two principal parties to combine to set it right. The evil has gone so far that too much confidence must not be placed in their ability to succeed.

It is this, however, and not consideration of the ultimate fate of the treaty which appears to have been the determining factor in what has happened. The question of the treaty, nevertheless, does not disappear on this account. Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith are under contract with the British Government to obtain a vote of the Irish people as to whether or not they accept the treaty. This will not be done by the elections, as now agreed between the Free State and Republican factions since, except in the case of the intervention of outside candidates, whose chances of success in the face of armed activities of the supporters of the government candidates must be small, no change will take place in the composition of the Dail and the question of the treaty will hardly arise.

At best, this means a serious further postponement of a very difficult question. At worst, it may be regarded as nullifying the agreement on which depends the whole scheme of Irish self rule.

Irish Republican Army

Called Illegal Assembly

LONDON, May 23 (By The Associated Press).—At today's meeting of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, Sir James Craig, the Premier, announced that the Irish Republican Army had been proclaimed an illegal assembly, says a Central News dispatch from Belfast. The Parliament later adjourned as a mark of respect to W. J. Twaddell.

The Daily Chronicle attributes the assassination of Mr. Twaddell to "the organized war against Ulster by the Irish Republican Army," calls upon Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith frankly to condemn it, and declares these incidents will "set Ireland aflame unless immediately stopped."

The Westminster Gazette insists that coercive measures be applied impartially to offenders, whether Protestants or Roman Catholics.

VICTIMS TELL JURY OF "SUNSHINE" HOMES

NEW YORK, May 23.—A score of policemen, firemen and school teachers who claim to have paid out from \$2000 to \$10,000 for "Sunshine" homes which never materialized, appeared before the Bronx County Grand Jury today to testify against the Sunshine Homes and Concrete Products Company of Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn.

Robert C. Lafferty, president of the company, and several salesmen also were summoned to appear before the investigating body.

Simon Lake, the inventor, who is treasurer of the company, probably will not be asked to testify, it was said.

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QUALITY AND PRICE—Our wide reputation for Shirts of Highest Quality does not imply highest prices. Men accustomed to wearing the best in Shirts will, upon investigation, find our prices often lower than expected. Shirts To Measure from \$7.00 upwards.

512 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

TURKS NOT GETTING MANY RECRUITS FOR ANATOLIA CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

sufficient artillery and organization of supplies to make a serious attack against the Greeks.

General Tricoupis is a graduate of the artillery school at Fontainebleau, of the cavalry school at Saumur, and of the Ecole de Guerre at Paris. During the decisive operations on the Macedonian front in 1918, he commanded a Greek division incorporated in the French Army. He took an active and brilliant part in the offensive against the Turkish Nationalists last year. After dinner this evening he went over the military situation with us, using the large map on the wall of his office.

No Sweeping Assertions

Like the soldier that he is, General Tricoupis is careful not to make sweeping assertions—or, in fact, any positive assertions at all. He put before us the facts, and expressed his opinion. He said that tomorrow he would give me facilities to inspect the front lines on both sides of Afun Karahissar, and then to follow the line northeast from here to Eskisehir. I could judge for myself the strength of the positions, the morale of the troops, their food, and the organization of communications with the rear.

Last year the Greek Army was able to choose its own positions all along the front, and there are no points, as on the French line in the World War, where a stand was made in an unfavorable place or a salient left that could not be changed later because of enemy pressure. The Greeks hold on the south, the southeast, and the northeast, the crests of all the hills and they have behind them railways leading to the coast. The only through stretch of railway held by the Turks is right here at Afun Karahissar, where the line crosses the line to Merzina and Alexandretta.

An erroneous opinion has gone abroad that there are two armies facing each other in Asia Minor, about evenly matched, and that they have reached a stalemate and are eager for the mediation of the powers. This seems to be the attitude of the Entente governments. But it is far from the truth.

Effort to Defy Treaty

The Greeks ask nothing better than to have a free hand to continue the war and bring it to a finish. With their navy they could easily prevent Kemal from obtaining supplies, but the French and the Italians refuse to tolerate—on the part of Greece—the application of the same rules of maritime law which they themselves insisted upon Greece and all other nations to produce conditions of civil war. On the other hand, they are standing behind Kemal Pasha in his effort to defy a treaty to which they themselves are signatories.

But even with this aid Kemal Pasha is not succeeding in organizing an army capable of taking the offensive against the Greeks back to the coast. He is getting supplies, but not recruits. The Greeks do not anticipate anything more serious than guerrilla warfare on the part of the Kemalists. This situation, however, is more serious for the Greeks than hard fighting would be. A Kemal offensive would be welcomed. It would bring a decision, and the Greeks have no uncertainty as to the result. Unless public sentiment in Europe and America comes to the rescue of the Greeks to the point of insisting that they have a free hand on the coast, the Greeks back to the coast. He is getting supplies, but not recruits. The Greeks do not anticipate anything more serious than guerrilla warfare on the part of the Kemalists. This situation, however, is more serious for the Greeks than hard fighting would be. A Kemal offensive would be welcomed. It would bring a decision, and the Greeks have no uncertainty as to the result. Unless public sentiment in Europe and America comes to the rescue of the Greeks to the point of insisting that they have a free hand on the coast, the Greeks back to the coast.

Against the Kemalists (and this is all the Greeks ask) the Christians of Asia Minor face a long-drawn-out war of attrition which will be a disaster to civilization—more disastrous to the Turks, also, than to the Greeks.

BRITAIN ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE PARITY

(Continued from Page 1)

another big swing back. Friday's movements may be attributed to temporary conditions. The Genoa failure, the impending reparations crisis, the uncertainties of the political outlook in England, and a dozen other causes may have combined to produce this sharp though not very significant setback. But the question still remains, whether in the next six months we are going to see increasing steadiness or increasing dislocation. That question has little to do with whether the general European situation, financially and politically is mending or not.

Most people agree that over a longer period there has been a slow but continuous improvement which is likely to continue. But the steady return toward normal in all essentials does not necessarily result in anything more than a quite gradual elimination of exchange fluctuations. Even if the extreme limits of the movement are becoming narrower year by year, we still may have very disconcerting, even instability in coming months. Regarding sterling, official optimism must now be warranted. The forecast of a return to parity was based mainly upon anticipations of a violent upward move-

ment of commodity prices in the United States.

American Price Movements

These anticipations are now unlikely to be realized. Even if American price movements were swifter and wider, sterling exchange could scarcely rise as much as expected, for exchange can benefit only by a relative advance, and the British price level now shows signs of mounting simultaneously with the United States prices once trade revives. Some further improvement in sterling may be still to come but the company of the faithful which looks for a steady climb to parity is dwindling, and scarcely anyone here now believes that the great objective, even if it were captured, could be held.

Apart altogether from seasonal tendencies, the danger exists that when America restarts manufacturing on a large scale—and raw materials are already being more freely imported—Europe may be competing on a rising market for raw materials for the satisfaction of a new demand. The double strain of buying simultaneously for consumption and production would surely affect sterling, and parity would be held on a very precarious tenure. In fact, the hopes of holding parity ought to be abandoned at the hopes of attaining parity postponed for the time being.

If sterling rises to \$4.60 in the next three months, it would, on the present showing, have done uncommonly well, and if it avoided a fall before the end of the year something decently below the rates now current it would have done better still, for relative stability is greatly preferable to dizzy heights which are only temporarily conquered.

Continental Currencies Outlook

The prospect for continental currencies is decidedly less favorable. France and lire have not the staying power of sterling, especially when prices are rising. The slack time can finance so much more than its own requirements, that weaker currencies are carried on the back of sterling and held at rates which by themselves they could not maintain. On the other hand the strain on sterling is quickly passed on to the continent, and London is bound to look after other people. This goes far to explain the apparently contradictory relations between sterling and other currencies to which reference has already been made.

At one time Paris and Italy seem linked with London, and at another they lose or gain even more than sterling in New York. But whether London can hold its own in the coming season or not, the prospect of the downward swing in francs and lire is as great this year as in the past, and if anything increased by the Genoa decisions. If improvement and not stability is the policy to be pursued by France, Italy and Belgium, then we must look forward for a period of years to the continued oscillations, diminishing, perhaps, in their extent but recurrent and in the main incalculable.

Whether Friday's movements are the first warning of the coming depreciation or not, depreciation on a considerable scale is being looked for, and the prospect of its coming will, as before tend to hasten the time of its arrival. A movement of 10 per cent, which perhaps would be little surprising in sterling cannot be regarded as anything but normal for francs and lire, so long as the continental governments are content to let their currencies float unanchored on the tide of trade and prices.

FARES TO PORTO RICO FROM NEW YORK CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—Another break in wartime peak prices for steamship travel is announced here by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Line, which has reduced its passenger fares between New York and ports of Porto Rico.

The company's 16-day cruise around the island, which for years has been a popular vacation trip, is reduced from \$180 to \$150 for minimum accommodations. The one-way fare from New York to San Juan is now \$65, instead of \$75.

These reductions, an announcement from the line states, are not merely for the summer season, but are a permanent revision downward. Previous rates for direct passage from New York to San Juan were approximately \$20 lower than the new quotations.

This was the second announcement of reduced passenger fares out of New York within the last few weeks.

Chewing Gum can be Removed from Rugs, Carpets & Other Fabrics

Carbona Cleaning Fluid will remove chewing gum. It will do it easily, without wearing the fabric or hurting the color. Read directions on label.

Cannot Burn or Explode CARBONA Cleaning Fluid REMOVES GREASE SPOTS FROM RUGS, CARPETS, WALLS, FLOORS, ETC. 20¢ BOTTLES—ALL DRUGGISTS

Gasbruf TUBING for Stoves, Lamps & Irons At Many Dealers Atlantic Tubing Co., Providence, R.I.

Moore Push-Pins Glass Heads—Steel Points To hang up things—Fishes, Pictures, etc. 10¢ per dozen—Moore Push-Pin Co., Philadelphia

CHICAGO ADVISED TO ADOPT ZONING

Matter of Utmost Importance, City Planner Points Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23.—"Zoning is of more importance to Chicago than even the great Chicago park and boulevard system, which you take pride in pointing out as the best in the world," Charles H. Cheney, Pacific coast city planner, said this noon in an address at the City Club, in which he urged immediate steps be taken to support passage of a zoning ordinance here.

Mr. Cheney is checking up the most important suburbs and model towns in the east, preparatory to laying out the new 16,000-acre Palos Verdes addition to the city of Los Angeles. "To allow the parks and boulevards of Chicago to be lined with bakeries and manufacturing establishments instead of dwellings, is ruinous to the public interest," he said.

Need of zoning in Chicago is evident at many points, he declared. A reasonable number of zones for single family homes should be laid out near industrial zones, he believed, since the working man would thus be encouraged to become a home owner.

Mr. Cheney stated that, in the absence of a zoning system, industries are frequently driven out of American cities because they become surrounded by small residences whose owners cannot or will not stand for improvements such industries must have. The zone ordinance, he said, should include compact and reasonably small industrial zones at convenient intervals throughout the city, in which no residential permits should be issued to interfere with industries.

MR. EDISON HAS FARMER AID PLAN

Proposed Federal Warehouses and Longer Credits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Thomas A. Edison has laid before Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, a plan for aiding the farmers in marketing their crops in "an orderly manner." He proposes that the Government build warehouses for storing their crops, and issue warehouse receipts that could be used as a basis of credit. He had previously presented the plan to the Senate agricultural committee.

Question was raised by Treasury officials as to whether the proposed plan would not give the farmers absolute control of the prices they would receive for their crops, through the operation of a "full-year" storage provision.

Several bills are now pending in Congress, all aimed to help the farmers market their crops more orderly and not dump them on the market at harvest time.

Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, is sponsor for a plan to enable the farmers to obtain credits running longer than 60 or 90 days, which would enable them to hold their goods longer.

NEW GREEK CABINET HAS STRONG BACKING

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 22.—The Cabinet crisis has ended after numerous pourparlers. Demetrios Gounaris, owing to his tact, has succeeded in the formation of a new cabinet in collaboration with Mr. Stratos. The new ministry is presided over by Mr.

Protapadakis, at one time Minister of Finance. The new ministers are as follows: Justice, Mr. Gounaris; Foreign Affairs, G. P. Baltazas; Interior, Nicholas Stratos; War, Mr. Theotokis; National Economy, Mr. Roufos; and Finance, Mr. Ladopoulos. Treasurer, Mr. Leonidas, Education, Mr. Polygenis, Tupaldos, Marine, Mr. Argyros.

Mr. Protapadakis, the new Prime Minister, is a man of strong will and of broad education. Mr. Stratos is a noteworthy figure in the Greek Parliament, and was Minister of Marine in the Venizelos Cabinet. The new ministry has a strong majority and represents a coalition of most of the parties.

WASHINGTON NOT TO CALL PARLEY

Will Co-operate With Europe at Later Date

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The United States Government has no intention of calling a conference for the consideration of world financial and economic conditions, it was stated emphatically at the White House today.

This Government constantly is being urged to take the leadership in world reconstruction, but the State Department, to which most of these appeals come, is standing firmly on its determination not to undertake a task of this magnitude and difficulty, which is wholly without the policy of the United States at this time.

This Government is ready to co-operate with other governments, where it is possible, in working out financial regeneration, but it will not take the lead in determining the work for other nations. The demand still stands that European countries balance their budgets, and in so far as possible put their own houses in order so that international trade and commerce may be resumed on a satisfactory basis.

The question of reparations is one in which the interest of the United States is engaged deeply, as until it is settled, confusion will persist. This Government also has indicated that it is ready to join with a commission of economic experts to obtain material for a settlement of the Russian problem. Definite matters the United States will take up as the time becomes opportune for dealing with them. Otherwise, it will not mix with other nations' affairs.

NEW MOTOR LAWS TO STRESS SAFETY

Experts Will Try to Minimize Dangers of Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—Representatives of many enterprises interested in a nation-wide plan for motor traffic safety methods are meeting here today to draft automobile legislation for 10 states.

Delegates from New York, New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and representatives of the American Engineering Society, together with various automobile owners and law-enforcement officials, are in attendance.

One of the subjects under discussion is the advisability of abandoning red tail lights on automobiles and substituting yellow ones. This step is advocated strongly by New York State on the ground red lights indicating "danger" and hung near places where road and street improvements are being made often are mistaken for tail lights of motor vehicles.

The main theme of the meeting is greater safety for all concerned in motor operation.

HOHENZOLLERN GIFT IS OPPOSED

Workmen Point Out Sum Wilhelm Has Already Received

BERLIN, May 23.—The Independent Socialist Party here continues to raise a storm of protests against the Prussian Government's alleged intention to award the exiled Hohenzollerns "compensation" to the extent of 200,000,000 paper marks as settlement for the numerous palaces, estates and other property they owned in Germany.

At the protest meetings held in the Berlin working class districts last night, angry orators declared that the former Kaiser, apart from much furniture, silver and linen, has already received 70,000,000 marks actual cash, but that owing to his customary extravagance, which exile does not seem to have remedied, was now in penurious condition.

It was mentioned that Wilhelm Hohenzollern had just written to his Berlin friends declaring that "it is scandalous that while profiteers squander money throughout Germany I and my family must live in comparative want." Even the majority of the Socialists who do not share the views of extremists on the question have notified their intention of urging in the Reichstag that "taxation for the last three years must be deducted from any lump sum of compensation allotted to the Hohenzollerns."

ARRESTS EXPOSE DRUG RING'S WORK

Nine Men Rounded Up and Held as Smugglers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—Illicit drugs worth \$50,000, and opium valued at \$1500 were seized here today as a result of the arrest of nine men, believed to be part of a ring of international smugglers. The arrests furnished the first real information, it is said, identifying certain operators who not only bring into this country illicit drugs and narcotics, but also furs and feathers, and led to discovery of stolen goods sent to "fences" abroad.

Paul Larsen, a German sailor, is alleged to have confessed to a deputy police commissioner his part in the crimes. He told the police, it is reported by them, that the Jones-Miller Bill, signed by the President, prohibiting the legal importation of opium without Government sanction, had induced the "ring" to take many chances.

The prisoner said that "ring" operated in South America and Mexico as well as in the United States, bringing thousands of dollars' worth of contraband goods here without paying duty.

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END OF VIVISECTION BY LAW DEMANDED

Sharp Attack Upon "Playground of Medicine" Made by Bay State Clergyman

"Anti-vivisection is at last coming into deserved prominence as a national issue, clearly indicated last week in our Inter-State Conference for the investigation of Vivisection, held at the Hotel Astor, New York," declared Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy, executive secretary of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society at today's public meeting in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple. The Rev. George L. Thompson of Northfield, Mass., was the chief speaker.

"The growth of anti-vivisection sentiment in this country," said Mrs. Tracy, "is gathering increased momentum as the public is informed about vivisection, its revolting practices and doubtful results. Reports from all sections of the country which poured in to the Inter-State Conference portend a day when we shall reach our final objective—the complete abolition of this form of medical experimentation by State laws, or perhaps a federal statute."

California Latest Recruit
"California is the latest recruit, she having amended recently her state constitution providing for the punishment by fine and imprisonment. The 'vivisection' doctors defeated the proposed amendment two years ago, proclaiming it a 'dead issue,' but things that are right always win and what has happened in California will come in every State in the Union."

"Dr. Walter B. Cannon, dean of the Harvard Medical School, in an address in Chicago recently, made light of the anti-vivisectionists, stating that the 'open door' policy, permitting the public to visit the vivisection rooms and see the 'painless' operations, had quieted effectually opposition in the east, humorously admitting that 'the west was still rather rampant.' But the 'open door' policy does not convince us and the business session of our conference, which revealed newly formed societies from Montreal, to Spokane, Wash., and from New Jersey, Kansas and Ohio to Victoria, B. C., should convince the most skeptical that public opinion is mustering its forces for direct and summary action."

Greater Publicity Desired
Mrs. Tracy also spoke of plans for greater publicity. She read letters from representatives of the 11 anti-vivisection societies present at the New York conference, including Dr. Albert Robin, member of the French Academy of Medicine, Paris; May Sinclair and Arnold Bennett, novelists, and others, who urged more newspaper articles recounting the aims of the anti-vivisectionists. Mrs. Tracy explained the difficulties in enlisting the support of the newspapers. In many instances, she said, the newspapers print an attack on anti-vivisection and refuse a refutation of it.

Among the speakers at the New York Conference declaring in favor of anti-vivisection, were Frederick Bellamy of New York, lawyer; Sydney Richmond Taber of Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Mary F. Lowell of Philadelphia, and Poultney Bigelow of New York, author and lecturer.

Dr. Thompson, in his address today, said in part: "Anti-vivisection represents a crusade against unlicensed curiosity and the barbarism of medical experimentation, a crusade that will grow in the conscience of mankind until the practice is banished from the earth. To the humane person, it is a mystery that cruel and painful experiments can be performed by intelligent and civilized human beings upon helpless animals, regardless of alleged valuable and important results."

Effects Injurious to Both
"In explaining the existence of vivisection, we must observe a naive inquisitiveness which, when perverted, manifests itself in a desire to know and a passion for exploration. Really, the effects of vivisection are apt to be as damaging to the experimenter as to the poor beast on the table. The animal loses its life and the vivisectionist loses those finer instincts and that nice sense of values which are supposed to make him superior to the beast under his knife."

"A study of the vivisectionist usually reveals the fact that he is abnormal, because lacking the touch of humanity. Granted that he is often an honest man working with the intention of contributing to the world's knowledge, yet as a class these experimenters have an exaggerated opinion of the importance of their work, an intolerance of criticism, an inordinate pride and a love of notoriety."

"The old and specious argument that vivisection is in the interest of public safety was the defense of Torquemada in the Spanish Inquisition and of countless other scourges of man and beast. But the ever-recurring question will not down: Does vivisection weigh in the least against the eternal principles of love and pity, sympathy and justice? The negative answer convicts the vivisectionist on the highest authority we know, the law of God."

"So does the subject come up here today and in similar meetings over the land, repeated a million times if need be until every vestige of vivisection, the playground of medicine, be blotted out forever."

FOUR PERTH AMBOY STRIKES ARE ENDED

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 23.—Strikes in the four principal local industrial plants which have been in progress several weeks were settled yesterday on the general basis of an increase in pay of 5 cents an hour. There were about 2500 men on strike, the plants affected being those of the American Smelting & Refining Company, Barber Asphalt Company, Haritan Copper Company and the Henry Maurer Brick Company. They returned to work today.



California Prospector of 1849 and His Burros

Copy of Daguerreotype Made in That Year at Colma, Cal., Where Gold Was Discovered. Fifty Sacramento Men Made Up to Represent This Character, Are Leading Their Burros Through the Streets of Sacramento This Week, Adding Realism to the Days of '49 Celebration

DAYS OF '49 BEING PORTRAYED IN PAGEANT BY 10,000 PERSONS

Prospectors, Ox-Wagons and Indians Trailing Through Sacramento's Streets This Week

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 23 (Special).—The largest, and probably the most ambitious pageant ever given opened here this morning, with the appearance of nearly 10,000 residents of Sacramento, men, women and children, dressed in the costumes of the mining camps of three-quarters of a century ago, at the inauguration of the city's celebration of the days of '49. The pageant will continue until Sunday night, and every feature of the life in northern California during the gold rush of 1848 and 1849 is being depicted for the entertainment and historical education of the thousands of visitors who are here from all over the United States.

It is estimated that the population of Sacramento, normally about 65,000 persons, has been tripled. The hotels have replaced their motor buses with six and eight ox-wagons, which meet every train, and street cars have been taken off historic Kay Street, the miners' trail of '49, so that the lumbering wagons may have the right of way. Arriving, the visitor is taken through streets the fronts of whose modern buildings have been converted into the wooden, one-story structures of the mining camps, these fronts projecting across the sidewalks, and leaving only a narrow "trail" in the middle of the street.

Costumes of 70 Years Ago
Men are dressed in red flannel shirts, corduroy and denim trousers, tucked into the tops of high boots, with broad-brimmed hats surmounting the costume. The women, more than 2000 of them, appear in hoop skirts, crinolines, and bonnets, and the bustle and dolman once more are in evidence, while "frizzed" hair is the fashion, against the marcelled locks of last week.

Reaching the hotels, the city's guests are ushered into lobbies from which all modernity has been removed. Pine boards have replaced tiled and marbled floors; mahogany desks and counters have given way to fresh-cut slabs from huge redwoods, and punchon benches have taken the place of upholstered seats. From manager to elevator boy, the male attendants are dressed in the red shirts, corduroy trousers and boots of the days of '49, and the hoop-skirts of the telephone girls have compelled them temporarily to attend to their switchboard duties standing up.

Candles—or electric lights disguised as candles—and coal-oil lamps have replaced the ornate illuminating fixtures, and instead of soda fountains, the old-time redwood and pine slabs, set on four untrimmed posts, the bars of the saloons of 1849, hold the soft drinks. The stores, likewise have been disguised, and over the regular stocks are piled bolts of calico, denim, corduroy, high boots, and all manner of supplies such as were shipped around the Horn, hauled across the isthmus, or dragged by oxen across the continent to feed the Argonauts nearly 75 years ago.

Characters Impersonated
Out on the street the visitor meets Gen. John A. Sutter, the Swiss Army officer, who became the outstanding figure of the gold rush, and on whose land James W. Marshall found the nugget which was to set the world aflame in 1848. Marshall himself is there, but the two are not seen together, for the reason that Hobar Bosworth, motion picture star, is impersonating both of them. Charles H. Crocker, the white-haired pioneer who was the first of the merchants who succeeded the gold-seekers and adventurers, also is here, the part being taken by a prominent San Francisco banker. Gen. John C. Fremont, Commander Sloat, Kit Carson, and other notables also are mingling with the crowds on the street, each sartorially and historically correct.

On a parklike tract near the center of the city stands an accurate reproduction of Sutter's Fort, probably the most famous building in all the history of the west, and in it Sutter holds forth every afternoon, trying petty cases as judge, disposing of vast tracts of land, thousands of head of cattle, and whole ship cargoes of grain. To this fort come the Indians from their camps on the banks of the river, outside the city, to which they were brought from Oregon, California, and

Nevada reservations, and here they traded in 1845-49 at the original Sutter's post. Sutter's Guards each afternoon stage a sham battle with raiding redskins.

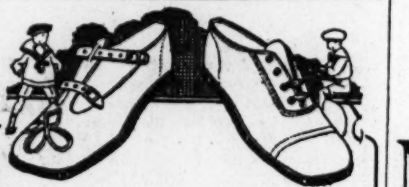
Old Trail Reproduced
In another section is carefully reproduced the famous mining camp of "Hangtown," now grown into the prosperous agricultural town of Placerville. The old trail leads to the Empire Dance Hall, once famous, under the same name, as the center of mining camp life in that settlement. Nearly 100 young women of Sacramento and scores of young men, dressed as in the days of '49, have taken on the characters of dance-hall girls, miners, packers, clerks and other dwellers in the celebrated camp. Here, too, is gathered the largest and best collection of relics of the gold rush ever brought together. Nearly a score of towns and more than 1200 persons, many of them descendants of the Argonauts of California, have contributed these relics, many of them priceless, ranging from complete mining outfits down to gloves worn by historic characters of that period.

In still another section of the city an artificial mountain has been built up, and on it and in it are carried on every form of mining ever known to California. Actual gold-bearing ore is dug from this mountain, and crushed in a crude crusher, while still other men are panning the rich nuggets from a small stream.

The water front of the city, too, has been converted to represent the "port" of Sacramento in those early days, when schooners and even sailing ships made their way slowly, or were towed by large pinnaces filled with rowers, up the stream from San Francisco Bay to the scene of the gold rush. A number of such schooners and vessels have been obtained and are to be seen tied up along the water front.

Librarian Gathered Material
Virtually all of these historically accurate reproductions have been made possible through the work of Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California, who has searched far and wide for daguerreotypes, drawings, and old woodcuts on which the reproductions could be based, by the 50 local engineers, landscape gardeners and architects who did the actual work of construction. The entire pageant was devised and worked out by a committee of exactly 1000 citizens of Sacramento divided into nearly 100 sub-committees, each of which was responsible for some feature. Hobart Bosworth directed the pageant, which was carried on under the general management of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

John E. Lonergan, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, who drove the first locomotive on a transcontinental railroad, came to Sacramento again just to drive that first little locomotive, the C. P. Huntington, scarcely larger than a small street car, through the streets of the city. With him is Thomas



Special Sale of 1000 Pairs Boys' and Girls' Shoes \$1.19 Pair

Made of good quality Tan Lotus Calf. Solid leather soles. Includes many patent leathers. Mahogany tan Oxfords and sandals. Patent Mary Janes. 6-8; 8 1/2-11; 11 1/2-2. Second floor.

1872—Golden Anniversary Year—1922
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th—Lex. to 3d Ave. NEW YORK

RADIO EQUIPMENT MAKERS TO UNITE

Responsible Firms Will Endeavor to Free Industry of All Who Would Exploit It

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 20—"To group together manufacturers of radio apparatus, whose product represents the highest character, and to stimulate favorable public opinion toward radio in general, form the bases of the recently organized National Radio Chamber of Commerce," declares Alexander Elsemann, president of that organization.

Mr. Elsemann told of the quick appeal which had been made by the National Radio Chamber of Commerce, to legitimate inventors and manufacturers of radio devices, in which is seen a means making for mutual protection against serious irregularities which have sprung up in the rapidly developed, popular industry of radio.

Continuing, Mr. Elsemann said: "The National Radio Chamber of Commerce aims at the definite elimination of those manufacturers who are using the present great demand to exploit their un dependable apparatus, also fake stock jobbing concerns having only stock to sell. It is the practice of many unreliable stock promoters to draw reputable radio engineers into their game, for the purpose of using well-known names to exploit stock. Such engineers are apt to be innocent victims, they being promised 'big things' when the deal gets under way. An engineer is employed by that sort of operators to execute a few designs for which he is paid, the well-intentioned artisan having no inkling of the real purpose of his 'slick' employers."

Will Protect Investors
"The chamber will endeavor to protect investors and financiers who back well-intentioned or ignorant so-called radio experts, and through whom a large amount of money is being lost at present. There are possibly 50 legitimate manufacturers in the United States with an understanding of the radio business from the standpoint both of designing production and patents covering apparatus. The

seriousness of the situation may be appreciated when we consider that perhaps 5000 so-called inventors and manufacturers have made their appearance in the United States radio field in the brief period of a few months. The vast majority of those people are destined to encounter heavy and total losses through innocent or, let us say, ignorance."

Designs Are Hardly New
"These 'inventors' are getting patents nowadays on designs which have been known for a long time to the average radio laboratory, but which were regarded by engineers as mere experiments, unworthy of obtaining patents on. Greatly improved devices have been developed since and are protected by patents."

"Radio bootlegging" is a new trade term used to describe the manufacture and sale of apparatus known to be infringements on established patents by the 'illicit' manufacturer and seller, who work with the hope of making a quick 'clean-up,' and of being able to 'skip out' in time to avoid detection. But the dealer who buys 'contraband' radio products is just as liable to prosecution as the 'bootlegger' who sold to him, even though innocent, for 'innocence is no excuse under the law.' It behooves radio apparatus dealers to be exceedingly careful at present with whom they deal. It is possible for them to exercise care and discretion by making certain that the source of their merchandise supply is financially responsible, and managed by men who have been established long enough in the radio business to know where they stand on patent matters."

In conclusion, Mr. Elsemann said: "A credit bureau soon will be organized as a vital feature of the chamber, for the interchange of information intended to protect the trade against abuses which might arise from abuse of credit."

FILIPINOS PROTEST MR. WEEKS' STAND

Islands Seek Complete Freedom and Want America to Fulfill Pact of August, 1916

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Philippine Press Bureau has issued a vigorous protest in reply to the statement of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, that the United States does not look favorably upon the plea for independence at this time and that the better class of Filipinos does not want it. The Philippine reply is, in part, as follows:

"The United States is not asked nor expected to exercise either power or responsibility in the Philippines. The objection of Secretary Weeks is singularly footless and absurd. He seems to think that what the people of the Philippines seek is some kind of nominal or semi-independence under the protectorate of the United States. What they really want is their freedom—absolute, complete, independent national freedom, with no nation on earth responsible for them and no nation exercising any power or control over them."

"It avails nothing for Secretary Weeks to cite the Wood-Forbes report against this aspiration. That report is utterly discredited, has been repudiated by the people of the Philippines and can be shot to pieces on any reference to existing facts. The Philippine people understand well enough the purpose that animated this report and the reason why it advocated the retention of the islands."

"The plea of the islanders should not be thus distorted and misconstrued. They ask that the United States fulfill its solemn pledges many times made and repeated. By Act of Congress, Aug. 29, 1916, a time was set when these pledges should be redeemed in Philippine independence. That time was declared to be when a stable government should be established in the islands. A stable government has been established. It has existed almost six years. The Filipino people come now to the great American nation, their benefactor and friend, and ask that the contract of August, 1916, be carried out."



The dress event Extraordinary!

Paris Hand-Made Frocks at 25.00

New York Prices 45.00 to 75.00

Delighted surprise is registered on the face of every woman who sees these

Exquisite Summer Hand-Made, Hand-Drawn, Hand-Embroidered, Hand-Beaded, Hand-Tucked Ideas in Paris Made Dresses

Small wonder! They present the finest values of many seasons because the Slattery Dress Shop bought them at a ridiculous price from a French exporter who had to hurry back to Paris to begin designing his Fall models.

35 New and Different Paris-Created Effects in Crepeon, Organdie, Linen, Ratine, Voiles, Batiste, Fine Canton Crepe

Frocks of a style and quality to grace any function, from a wedding reception to a Harvard-Yale game. All sizes, but not in each of the 35 different styles. All the new colors and modes. All are the artistic work of French needlewomen. The price is far less than the usual import cost.

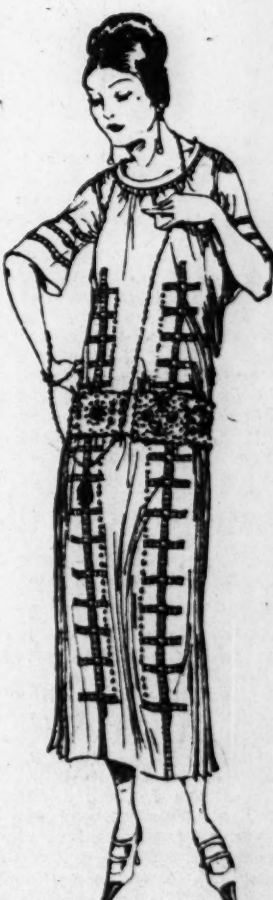
No special orders or credits can be accepted as there are no duplicates of these frocks available in America. New York prices 45.00 to 75.00.

Women's Gown Salon—Fourth Floor

E. T. Slattery Co.

TREMONT STREET, OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON BOSTON

Now is the time to store your furs—Telephone Beach 3400



Sketch shows but one of the 35 styles at 25.00

25.00

DOCTORS FAVOR
WHISKY CONTROLAmerican Medical Association
Delegates in Resolution Ask
Governmental Distribution

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23 (Special).—The house of delegates of the American Medical Association, in session here today, almost unanimously passed a resolution petitioning the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress for relief from the "present unsatisfactory conditions" of the control over the prescribing and dispensing of whisky.

Asserting that the action was taken in the name of 89,000 physicians, the resolution asked that the government provide sealed packages of liquor of a fixed standard at a fixed price. The adoption of the resolution preceded an endorsement of that part of the board of trustees' report dealing with the therapeutic use of alcohol, which stated that "a majority of those members of the medical profession who replied to a referendum believe whisky to be necessary therapeutic agent."

The session also approved a proposal to assign a committee to Washington to watch legislation affecting the profession generally and legislation as to whisky particularly. A resolution to enlist all physicians in Congress for a study of conditions as to the traffic in and use of narcotics also was passed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23 (By The Associated Press).—A resolution was introduced in the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association opposing all forms of state medicine. It was presented by Dr. Joseph F. Rooney, of New York, "because of the ultimate harm that would come thereby to the public, through such forms of medical practice." It read in part:

"Another resolution which was introduced at the same time opposed all forms of state medicine. It was presented by Dr. Joseph F. Rooney, of New York, 'because of the ultimate harm that would come thereby to the public, through such forms of medical practice.' This resolution read in part:

"State medicine is hereby defined to be any form of medical treatment provided, conducted, controlled or subsidized by the federal or any state government, excepting such health service as is provided by the army, navy or public health service, and that which is necessary for control of communicable disease and treatment of mental disease for the indigent sick."

Other Resolutions Presented

Still another resolution presented protested against the approval by the Federal Government of a school of chiropractors as a means of vocational training for disabled one-time service men. It urged that all men assigned by the Government receive instructions such as is deemed adequate in the classification of medical schools by the association.

The trustees' report also recommended that the association take action "to convince the American Red Cross that its public health activities are no longer necessary" and, if continued, are likely to promote "community irresponsibility and helplessness in regard to its own welfare." The report added that the Red Cross agreed to this proposal, but "apparently has not modified its public health program."

Need of Special Training

The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals recommended that the undergraduate curriculum of medical schools be reorganized, "because the tendency is to turn out specialists rather than thoroughly trained general practitioners."

It also recommended that states request evidence of special training before permitting a physician to set himself up as a specialist, and that hospitals be established in rural communities to keep physicians in the country districts.

On the "dangers of specialization," the committee declared that the trend toward specialization is over-rapid and the importance of the specialist has been exaggerated.

The first general session of the convention will be tonight, when Dr. Hubert Work, Postmaster-General, the outgoing President, will install Dr. George E. de Schweinitz of the University of Pennsylvania, president-elect.

CHICAGO UNIONS CALL
BUILDING CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—Labor unions out of sympathy with the control under which the Building Trades Council of Chicago has fallen have called a national building trades union conference here for next Saturday. Invitations to attend have been sent by wire to officials of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, all international presidents of the building trades and the local presidents and officers of the Chicago and Illinois Federations of Labor. The aim is consideration of the Chicago situation, in which 20 unions are working under terms of arbitration and 12 are not.

The conference is called by the joint publicity committee of the Building Trades Unions, which represents various unions opposed to the Landis award. The committee is working independently of the Building Trades Council, which represents other unions opposed to the award. Threats of a strike today, emanating recently from the latter organization, have amounted to nothing. The building trades here are divided three ways, and Saturday's meeting may bring them together.

INTERPELLATIONS IN CHAMBER

PARIS, May 23—When the Chamber resumed today, there were many interpellations on Oriental affairs, on the petroleum question, the Genoa Conference, Germany reparations payments and as to the general policy of the government. There will be some brisk skirmishes, but the government does not now seem to be in any danger.

LADY ASTOR PROCLAIMS AIM
OF TOUR IS WORLD GOOD WILLDeparture for England Preceded by Plea for General
Awakening in Interests of Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—The real purpose behind the visit of Lady Astor to the United States, the thought underlying each of her 45 speeches during the six weeks of her stay here, was summed up in an interview which she gave before leaving here for England today with Lord Astor and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton on the Aquitania.

"I trust the United States will fight the good fight for peace," she said. "And peace can only be gained as we add pounds of understanding and tolerance and international good will, with never an ounce of prejudice."

Wide Range of Interest

In a last minute statement at the ship and in a dinner given here last evening for 1000 members of the League for Political Education, Lady Astor kept up a rapid-fire of opinions. She expressed her ideas on prohibition, immigration, the Genoa Conference, the need for political education and political activity for all men and all women and the League of Nations.

The United States and Canada by their stand against alcoholism have made a big contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world, she declared in the statement she made on shipboard, her last in this country. However, she stated that she will not advocate a prohibition act in England, but instead will support local option bills. She said she had heard of the rich in America could get drunk while the poor could not, but declared she had not seen such a condition. She said special workers had told her that the Salvation Army, social societies and churches now had a greatly reduced task as a result of the dry laws.

Net Result Beneficial

"When I balance the result, offset the uplifting of the poor and struggling and the salvation which prohibition has brought to many wives and children against the alleged degradation of some of the rich, I have no doubt the net result for the country has been good," Astor said. "The general sentiment seems to be that it is the rich and not the poor who really get the worst of it."

In her speech last evening at the dinner Lady Astor referred to the "new spirit in politics." "Whether it has come through the war or through

woman suffrage, I don't know," she said, "but of this I am sure, the new spirit in politics will defeat the politician who believes that he can continue to dominate through stirring up fear and hate and prejudice."

"All parties have their shady side," declared Lady Astor, and she made a plea for general interest in political affairs beginning with the next door neighbor and the community as the unit and advancing from there to internationalism.

Citizens Need Arousing

"Do your own thinking—don't put it out," she said. "The ordinary citizen must become aroused in the cause of humanity. A few days ago the United States asked England to help protect her oil interests in Mesopotamia through the League of Nations, and England did it. A little later the Allies sent a note asking the United States to join in an inquiry into atrocities against a Christian population in Armenia and the United States refused. The men who were concerned in oil interests were more concerned in urging their views on the government than the people who were concerned in humanity. I ask you which is more important, oil concessions or bleeding humanity?"

Lady Astor said Christianity was the most potent healing agency in the assimilation of the millions of immigrants in this country, that the conference at Genoa had been a success in any event, so long "as it kept people from fighting for 30 days at least," and that the war which neighboring countries might do was an "obsession to Europe" which the United States must help to relieve by giving its moral support in international affairs, especially through entering the League of Nations.

Lord Astor declared that he and Lady Astor might find themselves "facing an election at home, in which event the chief issue of the election will be foreign policy." He predicted that the next elections in all countries will be based on questions of foreign policy and made a plea for nations to strive for moral supremacy rather than financial or territorial supremacy.

Miss Clara B. Spence presided at the dinner and the other speakers were Alice Robertson, Representative from Oklahoma, and John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, May 22
WING to the birth of new nations in consequence of the World War the diplomatic corps at Washington is now the largest in its history. Forty-seven different governments officially are accredited to the United States, including the last Government of Russia to be recognized.

Of the nations that were at war between 1914 and 1918 only one, Turkey, has not re-established diplomatic relations with this country. Although the United States has not yet recognized the government of President Ouzoun of that of King Constantine, official relations with Mexico and Greece continue, although both for the moment are represented here only by chargés d'affaires. Santo Domingo, with whom United States relations are strained, is without representation at Washington. With the expansion of the number of embassies and legations, the personal diplomatic corps has attained record proportions. Including the women attached to the various missions, it totals roundly 380. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, is dean and, in case of his retirement, would be succeeded by Señor Riano, the Ambassador of Spain, who has been here since 1913.

It will be no novelty for President Harding to receive a Filipino commission seeking independence from the United States. During his closing years in the Senate, Mr. Harding was chairman of the commission on Philippine affairs. Its headquarters in the Capitol was Senator Harding's private office. From it he conducted the preliminary of his primary and pre-convention campaign for the presidency in 1921. The President recalled the other day that he once presided over a joint commission of Congress before which a Filipino independence commission had a hearing. Señor Quezon, the Manila political leader, who, it is understood, is coming to Washington with the commission now en route, was here before in the same capacity.

It is an open secret that Charles J. Hughes, Secretary of State, put up an unceasing fight to defend the State Department and the diplomatic service against raids by the politicians and the patronage-seekers. On the whole his resistance has been successful. He has managed, to date, to immunize the department against the place-hunters, but under our spoils system even so vigorous Secretary of State as Mr. Hughes finds it difficult to preserve the foreign service exclusively for "career men." The President, for example, has just named as Minister to Guatemala, A. H. Geissler, an Oklahoman, a supporter of Senator Harrell. His qualifications for diplomacy, as far as can be ascertained, are that he is a former Republican state chairman of Oklahoma now engaged in the lumber and insurance business.

A diplomatic mission of a personal character to which Secretary Hughes is understood to be looking forward is a trip to Rio Janeiro in September at the head of a distinguished American mission to the Brazilian centennial exhibition. Brazilians would like to have him there for the opening of the ex-

hibition September 7—their Fourth of July. President Harding is anxious the United States shall be worthily represented, not only on account of our happy relations with Brazil, but because it is realized the visit which Emperor Dom Pedro paid to our centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 imposes upon us an obligation to reciprocate somewhat in kind.

Washington is informed that Hiram W. Johnson, Quaker, from California, evidently feeling his renomination fences are in order, contemplates a trip abroad this summer. Someone who heard of his plans suggested that other Washington statesmen who pose as experts on affairs that are "foreign" to them might usefully see a bit of the world about which they talk frequently. Among them might be Mr. McCormick, of Illinois; Joseph I. France, of Maryland; Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey; and Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, there are believed to be no members of the Senate who have taken the trouble since the World War to investigate international conditions at their fountain-head before orally discussing them in Washington.

Overseas writers, the Washington organization of newspaper correspondents and authors who have had professional service abroad, entertained at lunch today for the Chilean and Peruvian delegates in conference here. A speaker struck a note which evoked a responsive echo among the Latin-American statesmen present. He expressed the hope that some Columbus or Balboa would arise to discover South America for the United States reading public, which, he asserted, was in need of news and views from our sister republics. Another speaker said there is little appreciation of the volume and value of our trade with Latin-America, which last year bought \$758,124,997 worth of United States products.

DRY OFFICIAL PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, May 23—The Vermont delegation in Congress yesterday unanimously recommended Bert L. Hyland, chief of police of Rutland, Vt., to prohibition director Haynes for appointment as chief of the prohibition forces in that State, succeeding Collins M. Graves, of Bennington, resigned.



Empress Express Route to EUROPE
Via the St. Lawrence to CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON-HAMBURG

By magnificent, new, oil-burning "Empress of Scotland," 25,000 gross tons. Largest ship on the St. Lawrence. Regal public rooms, ball-room, sumptuous suites, also staterooms with private baths. Flying with this ship is the "Empress of France," Montreal and Quebec—See these quaint French-Canadian cities on your way. Quebec to Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Antwerp by independent, One-class Canadian Pacific Steamships.

For rates and sailing dates apply local tourist and steamship agents or
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405 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., or Windsor Station, Montreal, Can.

MEXICO MAY DROP
FINANCIAL PARLEYBankers, However, Discredit Rumors
Arising From Postponement of New York Visit

Special from Monitor Bureau

MEXICO CITY, May 23 (By The Associated Press).—The several postponements by Adolfo de la Huerta of his trip to New York for a conference with financiers have given rise to persistent but unconfirmed rumors that he has abandoned the idea of a meeting with the international bankers' committee, and that the matter of Mexico's foreign debt will be held in abeyance until other arrangements have been made.

Senor de la Huerta was to have started northward Monday night, but it was announced here that he did not intend to leave until the middle of the week. Efforts made yesterday to secure an official expression from Senor de la Huerta were unavailing, the Secretary of the Treasury answering all queries with a refusal to commit himself on any phase of the proposed conferences in the United States.

In view of the repeated official declaration that the trip of the Secretary is to be made, there is much interest here as to what pretext will be given by Senor de la Huerta should he decide to call off the conferences. Without referring directly to Senor de la Huerta's trip, El Democrata editorially calls attention to the vital portent of any agreement made with New York bankers.

"The lesson of Genoa is eloquent," says the newspaper. "We must never forget that financial affairs are not treated at Versailles, San Sebastian, Spa, Geneva, San Remo, London or Paris, but in New York. New York holds the purse string of the world."

"Neither must we forget that if we are to live as neighbors with a nation of capitalistic organization, we must pay what we owe, and a trifle more."

Prominent men in banking circles said they did not believe the rumors of the abandonment of Senor de la Huerta's trip, although it was pointed out that Augustin Legorreta, manager of the Banco Nacional, is already on his way to New York and might be empowered to act for the Government in certain matters looking to financial adjustment.

Senor Legorreta is said to have the complete confidence of the Government, and some months ago was invited to proceed to New York to conduct preliminary negotiations with Thomas W. Lamont.

American Financiers Return

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 23—Thomas De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, will sail from England tomorrow.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. also is expected to return on this ship for the purpose of meeting Adolfo de la Huerta, Finance Minister of Mexico, regarding settlement of Mexico's external obligations.

RENTS IN CAPITAL
NOT TO BE RAISED

Landlords of Washington Lose
in Tilt With Congress

WASHINGTON, May 23—Congress raced yesterday with the landlords of Washington and won by four hours and 45 minutes in putting through a two-year extension to the Rent Control Act for the District of Columbia, which would have expired at midnight tonight.

The House fought over it all day but the Senate dropped it in the time that was required by the House for one of its numerous roll calls. Just as soon as it could be signed by the Vice-President and Acting Speaker Walsh, it was sent to the White House, where it was signed by the President.

Most of the time in the House was taken up by standing votes demanded by Thomas L. Blanton, (D.), Representative from Texas, who with Frank C. Millsbaugh, (R.), Representative from Missouri, led the opposition. Members stood about 80 times to be counted.

There were statements by many members that unless Congress acted, rents everywhere in town would be boosted today, a charge which real estate dealers denied. The main objection to the bill was on the ground that some tenants paid more than others in the same apartment houses and that all of the control benefit was reaped by present occupants while those seeking quarters had to pay what was asked.

SENATOR ASKED TO RUN AGAIN

NEW YORK, May 23—Thomas A. Edison heads a list of prominent names signed to a testimonial which will be presented to Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, (R.), Senator from New Jersey. A delegation of 50 New Jersey business men left today on a special train for Washington, to make the presentation calling upon him to announce his willingness to serve a second term in the Senate.

WASHINGTON MASONS TO BUILD
LARGEST TEMPLE IN COUNTRYPresent Plans Call for Magnificent \$3,000,000 Structure
at Capital—Blue Lodgers to Raise \$2,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—A Masonic Temple to cost \$3,000,000 and to be the largest Masonic Temple in the United States will be erected on the Dean tract of land at Connecticut and Florida avenues by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, according to an announcement by Charles C. Coombs, grand master.

The transaction for the purchase of the tract will be closed within 60 days. It was announced and it was said immediately thereafter plans for the temple will be considered. Several tentative designs have been submitted to the committee, of which Grant E. Dunkham is chairman, but none has been definitely decided upon.

All plans for the promotion of the new temple project have been turned over to the grand lodge, which will announce soon by what method the money for building will be raised. Two million dollars of the money necessary for construction will be raised among Blue Lodgers of the district.

The new Masonic Temple will not only mark a new epoch in Masonic work throughout the country, but will give Washington one of the most magnificent buildings in this part of the country. Not only will it be the largest Masonic Temple in the country, but it is expected that many of the lodges now meeting in various sections of the city will use it for their meeting place.

The property for the new building cost \$900,000. The purchase is being made from the Woman's National Foundation, which had abandoned a mammoth plan for erecting a club house and recreation center.

Masonic Lodges Propose
Fixing Washington Monument

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23

(Special).—The sixteenth annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs was formally opened by President Lynn H. Troutman in Haddon Hall at 9:30 a. m., today. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Chairman Charles A. Stevens of the convention committee and President Samuel Leeds of the Chamber of Commerce. Only routine business will be conducted today.

Mr. Troutman, it is understood, will request a resolution asking that the authorities renovate the Washington Monument at Wakefield, Va. Washington was a member of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, in which he was initiated Nov. 4, 1752, and that lodge will be represented by a committee headed by Franklin I. Stearns to urge the resolution. Delegates from all parts of the United States arrived here yesterday and will continue to come in today and tomorrow.

TINKHAM ATTACKS
CHARGED TO 'WETS'Anti-Saloon League Counsel
Makes Emphatic Reply

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 23—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued today, says the recent attack made on prohibition in Boston by George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, "is like the others, 100 per cent alcoholic."

"The menace to this Nation today does not come from those who are fighting sources of crime and misery like the outlawed liquor traffic," said Mr. Wheeler, "but from men in public office who use their official position as a snare to influence to attack others who are fighting for the public good."

Mr. Wheeler declared that if there is undue influence brought to bear upon public officials as Mr. Tinkham charged, "it comes from those who are organized to defy and defeat the Constitution of the United States. The chief wet force that hounds Mr. Tinkham's efforts is planning openly to repeal the national prohibition act. This means, if successful, that we would have no Federal law to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. This is nullification, pure and simple."

"If Mr. Tinkham wants to eliminate the vicious influence that are backing at the heart of orderly government, let him turn the light upon the 36 national liquor organizations that are encouraging lawlessness and hamstringing the efforts of honest officials and honest citizens who uphold the Constitution."

Mr. Wheeler denied the charge that the Anti-Saloon League had used improper influence to secure the appointment of any public official.

SHORTAGE OF TIPS
MAY CAUSE STRIKE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—A strike of restaurant and lunch room waiters is threatened for June 1 by Walters' Local No. 1 because tips have declined at least 50 per cent the past year and they say it is impossible to get along on their present wages which recently have been reduced from 25 to 40 per cent.

The local adopted resolutions providing for the raising of a \$50,000 defense fund for the strike, which they said would go into effect if their representatives fail to reach an agreement with the employers at a conference Thursday night.

NAVY UNAWARE OF NEW ISLAND

WASHINGTON, May 23—Officials of the hydrographic office of the Navy Department were without official advice concerning the reported discovery of hitherto unknown islands in the South Pacific. They were inclined to believe that the islands reported as discovered might be either Washington Island, Fanning Island, Christmas Island or Palmyra Island, all of which are in practically the same location as given in the Honolulu dispatches.

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tions of the city will use it for their meeting place.

The property for the new building cost \$900,000. The purchase is being made from the Woman's National Foundation, which had abandoned a mammoth plan for erecting a club house and recreation center.

Masonic Lodges Propose
Fixing Washington Monument

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23

(Special).—The sixteenth annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs was formally opened by President Lynn H. Troutman in Haddon Hall at 9:30 a. m., today. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Chairman Charles A. Stevens of the convention committee and President Samuel Leeds of the Chamber of Commerce. Only routine business will be conducted today.

Mr. Troutman, it is understood, will request a resolution asking that the authorities renovate the Washington Monument at Wakefield, Va. Washington was a member of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, in which he was initiated Nov. 4, 1752, and that lodge will be represented by a committee headed by Franklin I. Stearns to urge the resolution. Delegates from all parts of the United States arrived here yesterday and will continue to come in today and tomorrow.

WRANGEL ISLAND
CLAIM UNCERTAIN

Investigation Shows Arctic Spot
Is Valueless, However

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Wrangel Island, lying off the coast of Siberia in the Arctic Sea, recently claimed for Canada by Stefansson, the explorer, belongs to Russia in the opinion of officials who have been making an investigation, although no official announcement has been made.

American merchant vessels and at least two American warships had landed on Wrangel Island prior to the visit by Stefansson, and this fact gave rise to the belief that the United States might have a just claim to the island. Administration officials thereupon instituted an inquiry with a view to ascertaining the exact strength of any claim the United States might have, and also to determine whether the island was of any value.

All information available at the various departments in Washington indicates that the island has little or no value. So far as is known, there are no mineral deposits there of any considerable importance, and it has no value as agricultural land. Some experts believe it might be developed as a base for the sealing industry, and in one quarter the suggestion was made that it might be used as a breeding place for reindeer, the meat of which has been proposed as an economical substitute for beef.

Soon after Stefansson's announcement there were rumors to the effect that the island might be used as a trading base for commerce between Canada and Siberia. After investigation this phase of the matter, experts have come to the conclusion that its value as a commercial base is questionable owing to the fact that it is ice-bound a good part of the year.

CHICAGO RAILROAD
YARDMEN JOIN RANKS

CHICAGO, May 23—Three railway yardmasters' and yard employees' associations were consolidated today into one organization, to be known as the International Brotherhood of Railway Yardmasters and Yard Employees.

The consolidation was effected at the convention of the brotherhood here, the American Railway Yardmasters Association and the Order of Railway Yardmasters being absorbed by the larger body.

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MASONS ROUSED
BY SCHOOL IDEANew York Lodges Take Keen
Interest in Education Week

NEW YORK, May 20 (Special Correspondence).—The detailed results of the "Masonic School Week," held last February to stimulate Masonic interest in education and to free the public schools from "selfish interests, ignorance, and superstition," are not yet fully tabulated, but reports which are constantly coming into Grand Lodge headquarters here show that it was a "tremendous success," according to a high official speaking for Robert H. Robinson, grand master, in an interview given The Christian Science Monitor today.

The spokesman of the grand lodge alluded to the Sterling-Townner educational bill and said that while the Masons as a body did not officially sponsor it, yet most of the individuals were in favor of it. In order to be impartial the grand master had invited men to speak who were adverse to the measure.

The actual returns covering the activities of the various lodges during "Masonic School Week" and indicating the interest displayed in various centers will be included as minutes of their meetings in the annual report which will be published in the latter part of June. Up to April total of 1200 meetings at which addresses were given had been reported by about 36 per cent of the lodges.

"Everyone is delighted with the response which met the call from the Grand Master to all lodges in the State to study problems of education," said the official. "The work, of course, was confined to this State, but this does not mean that other States will not take up the banner."

"This crusade was in no way secular. We have made no plans to follow for the future. Our sole purpose has already been accomplished, and that was simply to arouse our members to study for themselves the inadequate educational facilities of this State."

AWARD COMMISSIONS
TO 400 MIDSHIPMEN

WASHINGTON, May 23—Commissioners for all of the approximately 400 midshipmen in this year's graduating class at the Naval Academy virtually were assured today when the Senate Naval Committee voted unanimously to recommend confirmation of their nominations for ensigns, sent to the Senate yesterday by President Harding.

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SPANISH PREMIER CHANGES TACTICS

Cabinet Cleared of Opponents, He Takes Initiative, With Some Success

MADRID, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—After shivering and shaking, and seeming near to foundering in the sudden storm that arose when the Maurists and the Catalan Regionalists were withdrawn from the new Sanchez Guerra Cabinet, that Ministry, despite the adieux that were being bidden to it in nearly every quarter, has righted itself for the time being at any rate, and with the enunciation of a bolder and more independent declaration of intention than it had felt capable of expressing before, seems to its friends to have better prospects ahead.

Sanchez Guerra, as most people think, is not likely to be a strong Premier, nor one who will ever accomplish great things in difficult times and his present tenure of office probably will be short. As a politician and as a parliamentarian, he is not subtle enough, despite his experience as president of the Chamber, in which office he was a substantial success. His desire always to conciliate and to tranquillize, and his fear of upheaval seems to militate against the exercise of any spirit of enterprise.

Mistake Made at Outset
At the very outset, in framing his first Ministry, he made a mistake which was pointed out immediately. Instead of adopting an out-and-out Conservative government, confined to members of his own official party, which for better or for worse, might adopt a definite and independent policy, he, fearing opposition, fell back on the compromise of a coalition with the Maurists and the Catalan Regionalists, admitting their representatives to his Ministry.

From such a compromise, nothing good could come. It was hardly any change at all, but, such as it was, a change for the worse. The country and the politicians are tired of these semi-concentration cabinets. There may be little good in any Spanish Ministry in those days, but there can be little doubt there is less in this variety than others.

Not Entirely Voluntary
The sort of return to simple party government has not been entirely voluntary, but Sanchez Guerra must have foreseen the steps that the Maurist and the Regionalist, Sillio and Bertran y Mestru, were likely to take. As soon as they perceived certain inclinations of the new Premier, particularly in the matter of the restoration of the constitutional guarantees, and the nomination of a candidate by royal decree, they showed restiveness and in some circles the probable fall of the Government was freely predicted. Sillio, after various conferences with his chief, Maura, first sent in his resignation, which Sanchez Guerra, being rather alarmed at the situation, asked him not to make public for the time being. This was followed quickly by the resignation of the Regionalist, Bertran y Mestru. When a grave view was being taken of the circumstances, Sanchez Guerra suddenly patched up his Ministry with the appointment of two Conservatives to the places becoming vacant, one of the new ministers being Vice-Admiral Rivera and the other Montijo.

Changes Won Approval
In certain quarters of the Left, the changes, and the new and bolder disposition of the Premier, were hailed with some satisfaction, since it was taken that the governmental policy was to show as much consideration for the Left as possible, as an instance of which there was the evident inclination of the Government to restore at once the constitutional guarantees, which Maura had declared, in the absence of something in the way of new law to substitute for the suspension, could not be restored, and it came to be generally understood at this moment that the decree for the restoration was actually in the hands of the King for signature.

The Count de Romanones, coupled with various sections of the Left, was making such a strong and essential point of the restoration of these guarantees that it was clear nothing could be done until the point was conceded, and Sanchez Guerra, making up his mind, prepared the decree and took it along to the King without even consulting the Cabinet about it.

Quick Decision Resulted
It was knowledge of this proceeding that brought the two resigning members of his Cabinet to their quick decision. The decree was promulgated shortly afterward. It marks an important development in the attitude of the high authorities in the matter of interior government.

Immediately, Sanchez Guerra came along with a series of positive acts. He got rid of the budget difficulty for the time being by the prolongation of the existing budget, and he used the Government's influence toward the stoppage of what was called "a big social campaign," which was being organized and much advertised, backed very strongly by the clerical elements, for instilling, under the disguise of simple patriotism and progressive effort, the most reactionary thoughts into the minds of the people. This idea, accompanied by the promulgations of the most distinguished clergy, had been put before the public only a few days when it was suddenly withdrawn with the very thin excuse that it was impossible to make arrangements effectively at the moment. Evidently another concession to the Left was made in this case.

Tariff Laws Considered
But even more important was the determination of the Premier, now that he had no Catalan in the Government, to make substantial modifications in the much discussed and condemned new tariff laws. Cambo, Finance Minister in the previous government, and leader of the Catalan Regionalist Party, was adamant on the point of the minimum tariffs. As the Catalan industries were standing to benefit much by the tariff, certain comments were inevitable. De-

pite the early Spanish belief that a national policy of intense protection might best serve the interests of the country, most thinkers were being visibly impressed by the intense hostility that the new tariff system was raising in foreign countries, and Sanchez Guerra determined now to accept what to him seemed the inevitable and climb down, declaring that in certain cases he would make rebates on the minimum of Cambo. This was to be done by a new modifying bill, which, among other things, would make important concessions to England in the matter of coal.

Resolved to Make Agreement
At the same time, Sanchez Guerra resolved on making a new and special effort to come to an agreement with

Regulation Urged of Costermongers

Committee Would Subject Them to Registration Fee and Rent

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, May 5
THE Home Secretary has had his eye on the costermonger. Recently he appointed a committee to make a report on him, to say how he should be regulated, how far abolished. The report has now been published. On the whole the London street

super-tax. The committee also recommends that the local authorities be given statutory powers to say what streets should be used as trading centers. The committee finds that the costermonger and street trader is not merely a gentleman who works hard for a living and who has no other excuse for being where he is except the right to exist. The committee maintains that he is a public benefactor. He meets a need. He relieves the pressure on the poorer classes. Some localities, it appears, would be short of the necessities of life but for the street trader who is readily accessible, keeps prices at the lowest possible level by competition and especially is able, through his ability to make more frequent visits to the wholesale markets than

INDIA OFFICE TELLS ATTITUDE ON OPIUM

"Truth About Indian Opium" Is Title of Pamphlet Which Has Been Recently Issued

LONDON, April 21 (Special Correspondence).—"The Truth About Indian Opium" is the title of a pamphlet recently issued by the India Office giving an interesting exposition of the attitude of the Government of India toward the opium question. It

is in favor of reducing the consumption of the drug. On its own showing, however, the Government does not seem to have been very successful in this regard. The report shows, for instance, that 30 years ago the per capita annual consumption in British India was 37 grains. Today it is just under 26. Moreover, this is not all, for 15 years ago an average of about \$70,000 pounds was manufactured yearly under government auspices for the Indian market; this has steadily increased until, in 1918-19, over 1,000,000 pounds were manufactured for the same purpose, and, in addition, some 600,000 pounds seem to have been imported from various semi-independent native states. It would appear, therefore, that there must have been a very marked decrease in the years 1900-1905, and since then an equally marked increase. The pamphlet does not, however, give any information on this point.

With regard to the export of opium, it is stated that India is responsible for about one-third of the total exported opium of the world, most of the remainder coming from Turkey and Persia, and it is added that, whereas in India the whole process is under direct government control, in Turkey and Persia there is no control whatever. Consignments from either of these countries, it is said, can be "exported" without hindrance, to mysterious destinations all over the world, while fully three-quarters of the Indian article is consigned direct to the governments of the importing states, and the remainder to recognized merchants. In view of this, it is declared by the Government of India does not believe it would be right to stop the Indian export trade in the drug at present. It is prepared, however, "to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in assisting governments to enforce any restrictions they may desire."

In this connection, the pamphlet instances the case of China, to which British India alone exported over 3000 tons of opium in 1918 and to which there has been no opium what-ever sent since 1918, when, it will be remembered, the Republican Government, surpassing the example set by its predecessor, began a vigorous campaign against the opium habit. The subsequent recrudescence of the evil in China, where in 1918 over 40,000 acres were under poppy in the Kirin Province of North Manchuria alone, cannot, therefore, the pamphlet urges, be laid to India's charge.

The cessation of the China trade was carried out by the Government of India at the request of the Chinese authorities, but it is not made clear why the Indian Government considers it necessary to wait for such a request to be made before putting an end to a traffic it acknowledges is undesirable. The claim is made that "India cannot be held responsible for the failure of other powers to control the traffic in their own territories." But that claim puts the onus of dealing with the "mysterious destinations all over the world" on the country which receives the goods. It offers no answer to the question why the Government of India should not prohibit the export of opium altogether. This is particularly pertinent, in view of the fact that other governments which wished to go on importing the drug would still be able to get it from Turkey and Persia, should India cease exporting it.

BIBLE BECOMES ISSUE IN STATE POLITICS

SPOKANE, Wash., May 23.—An active part in the primary election in this State is to be taken by the Bible Fellowship of Washington, an organization of representatives of Protestant churches in an announced effort to compel both the Republican and the Democratic parties to take an affirmative or negative stand on the question of admitting the Bible to the public schools.

As set forth in its printed matter, the object of the Bible Fellowship "is to remove legal barriers to the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the State."



A Typical Barrow Market. The "New Cut", London, S.E.

France in regard to the tariff war which was causing so much disaster to the Government, and so made it understood that the Government would no longer support a policy by which the agriculturists, the backbone of the Nation, as they have been described, even though they may not be a very solid backbone, should be sacrificed to other and more selfish interests. Most of this was so much to the good; where Sanchez Guerra seemed most likely to founder still was in regard to his Moroccan policy, in which he showed pronounced weakness.

Various well-informed authorities have suggested that the Premier's removal of the suspension of the constitutional guarantees has been due directly to the influence of the Count de Romanones, as also the effort to improve the commercial relations with France.

Might Return to Power
Some suggest that there are indications here and in other directions that the Count is preparing for an early return to power.

However it may be, and all politics have suggested that the restoration of the constitutional guarantees is a matter upon which Spain is to be congratulated. An absurd and dangerous situation was becoming established by which an exceptional condition of things was being made permanent.

The suspension of the guarantees was responsible for the fact that at Barcelona alone, there were no fewer than 514 political prisoners in captivity. Nearly all these will now be released.

WORK PROVIDED FOR FORCE OF 1000

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 2 (Special Correspondence).—Construction of various naval projects in San Diego has necessitated the employment of more than 1000 skilled and unskilled workers. Electrical contracts alone total more than \$150,000 and call for the installation of street lighting systems and other equipment for the two government establishments. A large force will be kept busy for the next five months on construction of six barracks and additional wards. Reclamation work, dredging, heat, sewer, power and lighting lines, installation of equipment in various government buildings now nearing completion are included in the naval activities in San Diego.

Hats of Character
AMSDEN MILLINERY
OMAHA, NEB.

trader should be pleased with the report. He may have to pay an annual registration fee of 5s. and a weekly rent. On the other hand, he will not longer do business with an intriguing sense of lawlessness. His existence will be officially recognized. The costermonger will have his "charter." He will become a recognized part of the recognized social system. He will become a part of the bourgeoisie.

The recommendations of the Home Secretary's committee do not apply to every grade of the coster hierarchy. There is an aristocracy of street traders and there is the rank and file of news venders and sweetmeat sellers, the peddlers and the hawkers of all these engaging toys which you take home "for the children" but which the children find so much trouble in getting away from their elders.

The aristocracy of street traders are the people with the barrows and stalls who congregate in groups and "markets." The recommendations of the committee apply only to the latter. It is not suggested that peddlers and hawkers or news venders and others who carry their stocks in trade in their hands or in small receptacles should be interfered with.

In regard to the "small-holders," however, the Home Secretary's committee proposes not only that they should be registered but that they should pay an annual fee of about 5s. and a weekly rental of about the same amount to recoup the local authority for removing refuse. The coster may growl at this or merely glow with the simple pride of the man who pays

the ordinary shopkeepers, to take advantage of any glut of fruit or fish. The committee uncovers the fact that the big combine or amalgamation tendency is not unknown even in the coster world. The picturesque coster is not always the owner of his stall. He may be a manager only. The real owner of the stall may conceivably be a plutocratic gentleman in a fur coat owning a whole series of these stalls in different markets. The committee wants to eliminate this type of trader by granting a license for only one stall or barrow to any one individual. It will have the public with it in this. There may be no fundamental objection to the "multiple" coster barrow owner. There is a great objection in sentiment.

HIGH TARIFF IS ASKED ON FUEL OIL IMPORTS

VICTORIA, B. C., May 2 (Special Correspondence).—A petition asking the imposition of a substantial tariff on fuel oil imports from the United States, to protect the coal mining industry of British Columbia, is being widely circulated and signed on Vancouver Island. This petition, which will be forwarded to Ottawa during the present session of the Federal Parliament, explains that fuel oil, replacing, as it has, coal for steamship, railroad and industrial plant fuel, is responsible for the reduction in Vancouver Island's coal output.

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GLASGOW LECTURE SERIES IS POPULAR

Study of Citizenship Begins With Talk by Sir Henry Hadow

EDINBURGH, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—An endowment has been made by Sir Daniel Stevenson, a former Lord Provost of Glasgow, for a Lectureship, ultimately to become a chair in Glasgow University for the study of citizenship.

The first lecture has been given by Sir Henry Hadow, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, and public appreciation may be estimated by the intense interest and large audiences at this lecture, which under a condition of the trust was given in the University and repeated in a public hall in the city.

Principal Sir Donald MacAlister introduced Sir Henry Hadow in the morning, who thereupon outlined the plan of the course. Firstly, he would, he said, deal with the term citizenship; the difficulties and grounds upon which its ideal had been challenged; secondly with the place of other competing ideals of conduct; thirdly with liberty, equality, fraternity; then with the conception of the State as a means, and also the State as an end; the State as a personality; and its various relationships. In spite of difficulties the story, he declared, would have a happy ending, as he was wholly convinced that the civic ideal was an essential part of the highest life and no highest life could be lived independent of it.

Citizenship as a liability to serve on juries or in making one eligible to stand for Parliament, Sir Henry proceeded, was but ill-defined. Citizenship as an attempt to live always at the highest level was a broader and more encouraging definition. He preferred, however, to come back to Glasgow for what to him was the best definition. In an essay in Dr. William Boyd's "The Modern Teacher," he found citizenship as "The right ordering of our several loyalties." This would be the keynote of these lectures. Such a definition not only took loyalty, in the sense of devotion to a cause, for granted, but as Plato said of righteousness, "The one condition on which the other virtues entered in." For such a cause a man sacrificed himself, because it was worthy of sacrifice. Loyalties might be competing and there must be a right ordering of them on the part of individuals. When, among many ideals, the civic was kept in its proper relationship, it put aside destructive theories such as have been held recurrently by some throughout the centuries, the extreme anarchists of the nineteenth century, for example, and sought the nobler, more intelligible types, the family, the tribe, the nation, the comity of nations and humanity as a whole.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A Talk With Firmin Gémier

London, May 5.—In the lounge of a Mayfair hotel a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a chat with Firmin Gémier, director of the Théâtre Antoine at Paris, and now in control of the second of the State-aided Parisian theaters, namely, the Odéon. This is not his first visit to England. Mr. Gémier has been in London several times already, notably in 1911, when he came to secure material for a Théâtre Ambulant, or portable theater, that he was then organizing. His goal, this time, was not so much London as Stratford-on-Avon, whither he was going to see the New Shakespeare Company's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Memorial Theater, in order that he may take back with him to Paris some hints for his own production of the same play at the Odéon.

As we faced one another, each in his own cosy armchair, with a third chair awaiting a collaborator, Charles Dubos, called in to interpret, if need be, one could not but be impressed by the quiet earnestness of M. Gémier's manner, and the intellectual dignity of that well-shaped head.

Thus the actor-manager sketched out his plans for the production of "The Dream."

"It will all be quite simple. I will have a gray velvet curtain, for a background; and, in front of it, three stages, upon which will be played the three divisions, into which the comedy naturally falls—the Fairy World, the Court Scenes at Athens, and those with Bottom and his fellows. On the upper stage will be a gray tree, symbolizing the forest where dwell Titania and her train; the Palace of Theseus will be represented by four columns, made of gray velvet; and the color effects, both there and about the tree, will be obtained wholly by projected light. The clowns will play in front of the curtain, and, for musical accompaniment we shall use Mendelssohn's settings throughout."

"This, of course, will not be my first Shakespearean production in Paris. We have done already, at the Théâtre Antoine, 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'Antony and Cleopatra,' and 'The Taming of the Shrew,' all of which have been popular successes; and understood by the French people, for the first time, because the tragic elevation of thought during the war, and the swift development of Anglo-French sympathies, were inspirations that made the task of Frenchmen very much easier than it would otherwise have been. That task remains by so much the easier—ça n'a pas tombé."

"And your translator, M. Gémier? Who is he; and do you render the plays in prose, or in verse?"

"In prose, for the most part; but passages also in verse. Our principal collaborator, in this respect, is M. La Fourchardière, a very able critic and man of letters."

"And what other Shakespearean plays have you in mind?"

"Next October I mean to do 'Hamlet.' In its entirety I hope to play it myself—and I hope to play it in such a way (here M. Gémier's voice took on a yet deeper and more earnest tone)—in such a way that it shall be understood by a Parisian audience, as it has not been understood hitherto. I want to play the part in a manner that will put those present into full mental accord with Shakespeare, and with his time, just as, when we play Molière, we want the audience to transport themselves back to his period, and to his point of view. For example, he did not use furniture (meubles)—on his stage, nor did he conceive of the stage being so cluttered, when his comedies were being acted. And so it must be with this coming Hamlet. We must think in terms of Shakespeare's time. In Elizabethan days, as you know, the audience would crowd round three sides of the stage. Well, when I speak those soliloquies, the lines that are within myself—

A little more; or e'er those shoes were old
With which she followed my poor father's body
Like Niobe, all tears—
when I reach that passage, I shall come down to the front rows of the audience, and speak almost from among them. They shall share those soliloquies with me, and thus they will understand them. Then, when the time comes to play again, I will remount the stage, and act."

"Now, to look farther ahead, I hope next year to do 'The Tempest,' from a rendering by M. Guy de Courtailles, who has already done 'Measure for Measure.'"

"Are you interested in any modern English authors?"

"We like Mr. Shaw; he is very popular in Paris; and would be more so, could we get him quite perfectly translated. 'The Chocolate Soldier' ('Arms and the Man') was greatly enjoyed by our people."

"And John Galsworthy, M. Gémier? Some Englishmen think him to be bigger than Shaw."

"I have an eye upon him also. He is, perhaps, more constructive than Shaw; but I do not yet know his work well."

"Why not see 'Loyalties,' his best play, now running at St. Martin's?"

"That must be for another time. My days and nights are full. Mr. James

"Pops" Program for Tonight

SIMMONS COLLEGE NIGHT
Open to the Public
Entrance of the Gladiators... Fack
Overture to "Sakuntala"... Goldmark
Fantasia, "L'Oracolo"... Leon
Simmons College Song... Wagner
First Hungarian Rhapsody... Liszt
"Spring" (for String Orchestra)...

Grieg
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen"... Bizet
Overture to "Tannhäuser"... Wagner
Selection, "Sally"... Kern
Waltz, "Estudiantina"... Waldteufel
Rakoczy March... Berlioz

K. Hackett has been kindly returning me the little attentions I was able to show him in Paris, and tonight we go together to see 'Mr. Pim.' Before that, I attend a little reception given by Miss Sybil Thorndike—that fine Lady Macbeth, who played the part, to Mr. Hackett's Macbeth, in our capital."

"And America? May they hope to see you there?"

"Mr. Hackett will, perhaps, arrange a little tour there for me one of these days. Meanwhile, I look back with pleasure to my work upon English plays in Paris, where I have created Sherlock Holmes, and the Admirable Crichton, besides those Shakespearean roles."

"Twelfth Night' is best of all, M. Gémier. You will not forget that?"

"Twelfth Night.' Ah yes, 'La Nuit des Rois.' The actor-manager leaned forward, smiling a quiet smile.

"Do you know," said he, "that every play of Shakespeare's that we do is the most charming of them all—while we are doing it? Come and see us at the Odéon, before long."

The Comedy Company of New York in "Billeted"

New York, May 19
Greenwich Village Theater—The Comedy Company, Grace Griswold, director, presents "Billeted," a comedy by P. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood. The cast:

Rose... Mary Hughes
Emmeline... Sally Williams
Rev. Ambrose Elphinstone... Harold Vizard
Penelope Moon... Selene Royle
Betty Taradine... Lois Bolton
Colonel Freedy... Lumsden Hare
Mr. MacFarlane... Marshall Bruce
Mrs. Bruce... Kate Mayhew
Mr. Taradine... H. Langdon Bruce

Miss Grace Griswold, formerly director of the Theater Work-Shop, and instructor in playwriting at the New York University, has entered the field of producing. Miss Griswold believes in laughter in the theater in spite of her broad knowledge of the serious plays of Ibsen, Strindberg and Sudermann. She has chosen a delightful play as first of a series of comedies which she plans to present. That "Billeted" is a revival is true, but there are so many good points displayed in the staging of this revival that Miss Griswold need have no hesitation in coming out boldly as a producer.

In the first place, the play itself is a gem. Structurally it might be used as a model for comedy play building. The dialogue is brilliant and the piece as a whole is written in excellent taste.

Betty is a sort of Nora whose husband has gotten discouraged with her extravagance. He has left her after having arranged with his lawyer that she be provided with an allowance. At the opening of the play, Betty, who knows nothing about figures, has overdrawn her account. The manager of the bank calls to remonstrate. Betty is in a very tight place. Her only possible security is doubtful as such, in that it is an insurance policy on her husband's life. The husband she has not seen for two years. He may not be alive. Betty, like Nora, takes a chance. She sends herself a cabman to the effect that her husband has passed away in India and then the fun begins.

Stopping in the household is a colonel who is expecting his adjutant to join him at any time. Just as Betty is receiving condolences as the result of her bereavement, the adjutant arrives. It is Betty's husband, who has joined the army under an assumed name. He, of course, does not know to whose house he has been ordered by the colonel.

An unconventional sub-plot in the hands of the colonel and Penelope Moon, Betty's friend, develops the fitness of Betty and her husband for one another.

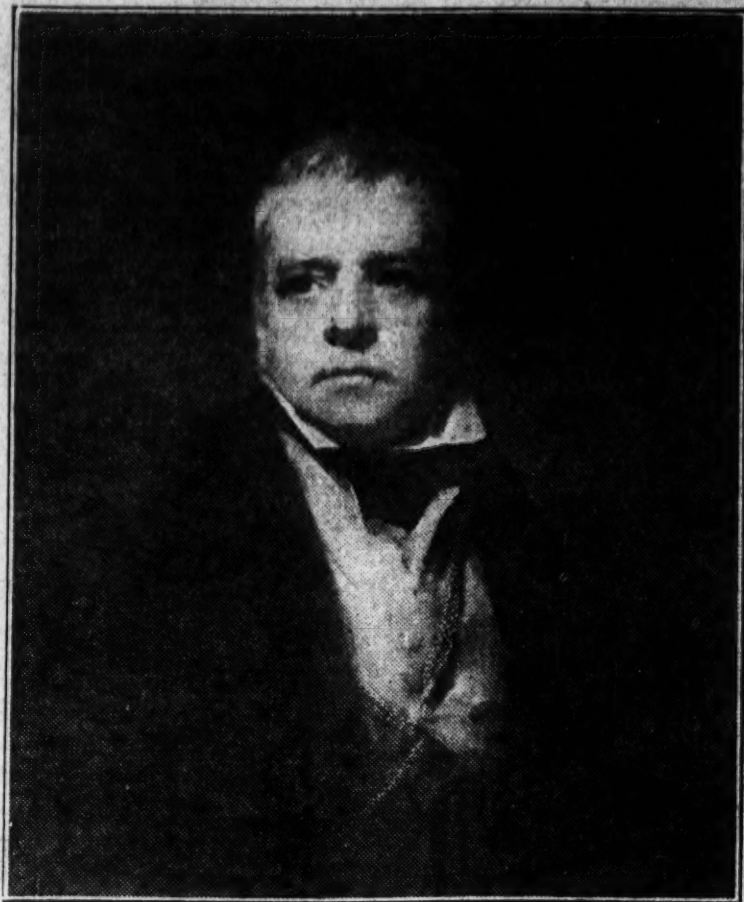
Miss Lois Bolton is undoubtedly better suited to the part of Betty than was Miss Margaret Anglin, who played the part a few years ago. Mr. H. Langdon Bruce gives a fine performance of the adjutant husband, excepting for his self-consciousness and consciousness of the audience. Mr. Lumsden Hare, a sterling actor, and one who can always be depended on to give a fine performance, plays the colonel with keen understanding. Miss Selene Royle plays Penelope engagingly. Sally Williams, Harold Vizard and Kate Mayhew play three character comedy parts admirably. F. L. S.

Stage and Press

A matinee performance, that promises to be exceptionally attractive is to be given in London in May at Drury Lane Theater in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund, which exists for the benefit of journalistic workers. King George and Queen Mary have undertaken to attend; and the patronage of many acknowledged leaders of the social, literary, and artistic worlds has also been secured. The list of newspaper proprietors who will be present includes the Earl and Countess Bathurst, Lord and Lady Northcliffe, Lord and Lady Rothermere, Lord Burnham, Lord Beaverbrook, and Sir Edward Pinner. A large number of leading actors and actresses will fill small parts in the play written by a prominent dramatist.

Loan Exhibit in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—A collection of 24 American paintings, Japanese inro, Chinese jades and delicate shawls, is now on exhibition at the art department of the San Diego Museum. The collection is owned by Mrs. W. B. Thayer of Kansas City. About 20 shawls are on exhibition—all that are available space permits. They are to be changed monthly during the two years the display will be shown here.



Raeburn's Portrait of Sir Walter Scott, in Burdett-Coutts Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9.—May the fourth, at the opening of the Burdett-Coutts sale at Christie's, in King Street, saw one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the long history of those famous rooms. Artists, society folk, dealers and collectors came from all over the world and gathered in a densely packed crowd outside long before the doors opened. Inside they jostled each other for places at the table, which were eventually secured by those who were to take the important part in the contest for the superb works of art which "The Baroness" had collected. For years this collection had caused much speculation as to what would happen when it came into the market. If there is a dearth of money it was not evidenced at King Street on the first two days of the sale, for the first day alone brought in £88,739, a sum far in excess of the most liberal anticipations.

When the auctioneer mounted the rostrum a hush fell on the whole room, a quietness scarcely unbroken throughout the afternoon, no laughter or joke, which are generally to be looked for at these great sales, broke the seriousness of the proceedings. The competition was keen. The honors of the afternoon fell to Raeburn's "Sir Walter Scott." In 1877 this picture was sold at the Raeburn sale at Christie's for £325-10-0. Today it fetched 9200 guineas from Messrs. Knoedler, with Mr. Martin as the underbidder acting in behalf of an American. Raeburn had some difficulty in getting Scott to sit for the portrait. This was in 1822, and at the first sitting Scott told Raeburn he might find a client for the picture to which Raeburn replied: "You may for a copy, Sir Walter, but the painting I am now making is for myself, altho' it may find its way into your own family." This was the last portrait Raeburn painted.

Hopner's famous portrait of Pitt fetched 7000 guineas. This was the last portrait for which Pitt sat. It was painted in 1805 and was bought by the Baroness in 1885 for £1000. It now passes to the collection of Lord Cowdray, who will find for it a permanent place in his own room. "I bought it," he said, "so that I may gaze in my leisure moments upon one of England's greatest men."

The sale showed the immense accelerated value of all the fine pictures. Reynolds' "The Mob Cap," fetched 2000 guineas. Hobbemas' very fine "Castle on a Canal" fell in 35 seconds for 6200 guineas while the same artist's "Water Mill" fetched the same price. Very few Hobbemas have been auctioned of late years. In 1919 £15,000 was paid for one and speculation was rife as to what the picture might fetch under the hammer. It would change hands at a fine Raphael "The Agony in the Garden," bought by the Baroness in 1856 for £472-10-0, now fetched 7000 guineas. This brilliant little panel 9½ inches by 11 inches was part of the predella of an altar piece painted in 1506. But for many the most interesting event of the day was the sale of the four famous Shakespeare portraits.

The "Felton portrait" was first discovered in 1788 in the Minorities. Mr. Felton bought it for five guineas, in 1792, at the "European Museum" sale in King Street. In 1794 it changed hands to Mr. George Nicholl for 40 guineas and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts bought it from this gentleman's sale in 1873. It was now sold for 1450 guineas. The picture hangs on the back the inscription and date:

Gul. Shakspear 1597. R. B.

From these initials it is supposed that the portrait was painted by Richard Burbage, the actor and companion of the poet. Sir Thomas Overbury, writing of Burbage in 1641, says, "He is much affected to painting, and 'tis a question whether that makes him an excellent player or his playing an excellent painter." Stevens, Britton, Drake, and other critics, consider that Drouthout's engraving of the poet, which appears as the frontispiece to the first folio, was engraved from this picture. Mr. M. H. Spielmann has much to say on it in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

The "Lumley" portrait, representing the poet in middle age, the "Zuccaro" and the "Burdett-Coutts" portraits were knocked down for 500 guineas each. The "Lumley" portrait was in the

possession of Lord Lumley, a contemporary of Shakespeare. It made a collection of portraits of the illustrious men of his day; especially literary men. Stukeley, writing in 1776, mentions this portrait as being of Chaucer, also in the original inventory of the contents of Lumley Castle, dated 1595, the portrait is also described as "Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, Knight." In spite of this, however, the picture is regarded by the best authorities to be a contemporaneous portrait of Shakespeare.

The Zuccaro portrait is first mentioned in an advertisement in a Bath newspaper during the year 1801, at which time it was attributed to the year 1602. It was purchased in 1862 by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Nothing is known of the fourth portrait, known as the "Burdett-Coutts portrait." The importance of these pictures of the great Shakespeare cannot be overestimated and much controversial matter has been written around them.

The second day of the sale was marked by the absence of anything existing in the way of high prices. No doubt attracted by the sensational spending of money on the first day a large number attended on the second, and witnessed the opposite extreme to which prices at important auctions can fall. Doy's "Alceste," 10ft. by 6ft., fetched only 10 guineas, while some lots which included five pictures, were knocked down for as little as 24 guineas the lot. Others were sold for little more and in some cases than the value of their frames. The day's total amounted to £5179, making for the two days, £93,919. S. K. N.

Yale Professor Exhibits Pastels

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19.—At the Babcock Galleries is an exhibition of pastel drawings by Henry Davenport who is a member of the faculty of Yale University holding the professorship in the history of art and in the teaching of painting. It is interesting to see in one man the romantic and the academic combined as in Mr. Davenport's case and indicates, perhaps that the art departments in the modern universities are far from being constrained or academic. Mr. Davenport began his artistic career as an architect, receiving training at Harvard University and later at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris where he graduated. He has studied painting at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and has been a pupil of Charles W. Hawthorne and George Elmer Brown.

As in the case of all painters who have had architectural training, the strong impress of construction and

NEW PAINTING OF WASHINGTON BY GILBERT STUART IS FOUND

LEXINGTON, Va., May 23.—Arthur Dawson, official portrait painter of the United States Military Academy, announced yesterday he had discovered at Washington and Lee University here, an original painting of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart. The painting is estimated by art experts to be worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The picture measures about 25 by 30 inches. Painted on a wood panel, it gives a bust-length portrait of General Washington at about the time he was President of the United States.

Discovery of the treasure was almost accidental. Mr. Dawson was inspecting the collection of paintings hung in Lee Memorial Chapel when his attention was attracted to a canvas hung high on the rear wall and in a corner. At his request, it was taken down and the artist, after an examination, declared it was an original Stuart with a value of from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. Dawson said that Gilbert Stuart invariably in his work used a "will canvas" with ribs running diagonally from left to right and cut his wood panel with a special machine. The portrait exhibited evidence of both these peculiarities.

Another Stuart original of Washington, now in possession of West Point Military Academy, was discovered by Mr. Dawson some years ago. He rated the picture here as

economy of means is carried through into the rendering of the artist's vision and the habit of definite and correct statement of fact learned at the drawing board comes to his aid before the canvas and supplies him with that authenticity of touch so often lacking in the painter of today. It is as a romanticist and a colorist of much originality and invention that Mr. Davenport appears in these 25 drawings; many are studies of unusual Old-World bits of architecture, but clothed in a mantle of glowing color and veiled with a delicate sense of hidden mystery; others are frankly imaginative scenes of castles perched on impregnable heights, lit with strange flushes from some declining orb, or of upspringing grasses and hidden pools where the recesses are full of luminous and lurid shadows.

Mr. Davenport gains a certain dramatic quality in his work through using a dark and almost black paper for his ground and letting it play a part in the color scheme, showing through the pastel tones and giving them an unusual emphasis. The color in these drawings is at all times brilliant and varied but the construction of the detail and mass of the design is solid enough to support it and to preserve a sense of well-balanced and convincing harmony throughout. A few delicate figure studies done on the beaches of Southampton are a foil for the dramatic and highly colored castles and strongholds, and are like the reaches of the western sky when the strong sunset color has all but faded.

London is, as usual, to have a summer season of French plays. This year, however, prospective audiences will be in a position to choose between two separate companies, one appearing at the Court Theater, and the other at the Prince's Theater. The visitors at the former house are to be headed by Mlle. Andrée Pascal, and at the latter by Mlle. Lucien and Sacca Guilty. The pieces selected for representation include "Pasture" and "Le Grand Duc," together with some Molière excerpts. Another interesting visit is that of the Comédie Française Company, who have, on the suggestion of the French Ambassador, agreed to appear in London at the end of May. They are, however, only giving two performances. These will be staged at His Majesty's Theater.

The Players to Give "The Rivals"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22.—Deviating for the first time from its policy of giving no public performances, The Players Club of New York is to present a revival of Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," at the Empire Theater during the week of June 5. This is to be the first of a series of annual revivals, to be fostered by the club as a means of keeping the dramatic classics before the public, an activity that long concerned the founder of The Players, Edwin Booth. The quality of the cast promises a brilliant performance:

Mrs. Malaprop... Mary Shaw
Lucy... Patricia Collinge
Bob Acres... Francis Wilson
Captain Absolute... Robert Warwick
Edwin Booth... Tyrone Power
Sir Lucius O'Trigger... John Craig
Falkland... Charles Richmond
David... James T. Powers
Fag... Henry B. Dixey
For the part of Lydia Languish Miss Billie Burke and Miss Elsie Ferguson have been mentioned.

William Seymour, former general stage director for Charles Frohman and steeped in the traditions of the old comedies through his long term of service with the Boston Museum, will have charge of the rehearsal. Daniel Frohman is the general manager.

The last important star revival of "The Rivals" was made in 1896 with the following cast: Bob Acres, Joseph Jefferson; Sir Anthony Absolute, William H. Crane; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Nat C. Goodwin; Captain Absolute, Robert Taber; Falkland, Joseph Holland; David, Francis Wilson; Fag, M. Holland; Lydia Languish, Julia Marlowe; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. John Drew; Lucy, Fanny Rice.

There will be eight performances given during the week of the forthcoming revival, six evenings and two matinees. The club rejected a proposal to auction seats for the opening night. The regular box office sale will open at the Empire on Monday, May 23, when all seats not disposed of by mail orders will be offered to the general public.

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Musical News and Reviews

Russian Singers May Make Latin-American Tour

NEW YORK, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Whether the Russian Grand Opera Company will sing this summer or take a vacation, after closing its season at the New Amsterdam Theater, depends largely on the reply to guaranty proposals to be made by me, who have charge of musical affairs in Cuba, so a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned tonight at the office of Leo Feodoroff, the director.

"We hope," said one of Mr. Feodoroff's associates, "to receive a favorable answer from the Cuban

\$20,000 in Stamps on Russian Letter

One Missive to Lynn, Mass., Costs 40,000 Russian Rubles

LYNN, Mass., May 23 (Special)—Postage stamps worth \$20,000 under the normal exchange value of the Russian ruble were required to bring a letter to this city from a small town in Russia.

The letter, received yesterday, was plastered with 160 stamps, each for 250 rubles.

Under the normal rate of exchange a ruble was the equivalent of 51.46 cents in United States money.

Another letter received in the same mail had been posted at Warsaw and had been in transit but 12 days. This letter had been carried to France by airplane.

Galsworthy Play for Antwerp

The directors of the Royal Flemish Theater at Antwerp have invited the management of the Court Theater in London to set a Galsworthy play before a Belgian audience. The invitation has been accepted, and the company now acting Mr. Galsworthy's latest drama, "Windows," will proceed to Brussels on May 28. From there they will travel to Antwerp by motor car, arriving in time to give a performance that evening. The next evening the company will reappear at the Court Theater, London. A Flemish drama, to be staged in London a few weeks later, is entitled "The Deceived Film." It is written by Herman Tullinck, who is tutor to the Belgian royal family.

NEW ALIEN LAW WILL FILL AMERICAN SHIPS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—That provision of the ship subsidy bill requiring at least 50 per cent of immigrants each year to travel in American vessels, which a majority of the Joint Congressional Committee decided to eliminate, will be made law in another form, according to shipping men here in close touch with the Washington situation. Considerable satisfaction with the provision was shown by the Joint Committee, but a question of jurisdiction arose with the House Immigration Committee. It is understood that the measure may be revived as a separate bill, to be sponsored by the Immigration Committee.

The action of Italy in restricting all emigration from that country to vessels flying the Italian flag, and a reported contract with the Polish Government for the carrying of Polish emigrants exclusively in Italian ships, has won over to support of the immigration feature of the bill many who are opposed to direct aid.

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managers; for if we make Cuba a starting place, we can without much trouble place a prosperous tour. We have already received the best of assurances from managers in Mexico, who want us to give them a season in August, and we can count on a welcome in Venezuela, if we can manage to go there at the fitting time. We would like to keep busy through the summer, but an itinerary which includes a good deal of ocean travel, with considerable waits between boats, requires forethought and definite agreements. We expect in any event to make a second circuit of the United States in 1922-23. Possibly we shall try to enter Canada, too, before we get done."

Mr. Feodoroff asserted to all that his associate said and added a word himself. "In September, 1917," mused he, "we started our organization, and we have been giving opera a pretty constantly ever since. In the course of our winter in America, we have made 26 stops, and the people before whom we have appeared assure us they desire to have us return. We are deliberating what to do next, and we shall settle upon something, I think, tomorrow or next day. Whatever we do this summer, I trust we shall begin our fifth year favorably here next September."

It may be remarked that most musical managers, speaking about their tours, mention the names of cities rather than countries, and that they talk in terms of Havana, Mexico City and Caracas, rather than of Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. One of the original members of the company showed the same tendency to use general geographical designations, instead of particular, commenting on the topic of repertory.

"We have not sung Russian opera everywhere," observed this member. "In Java, where we stayed 10 months, and in China and British India, we presented Italian and French works, for the most part, doing according to the preference of our public in all cases." The same artist, upon being asked if he knew that Mr. Feodoroff was planning jumps to Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, replied: "Yes; and besides those, I have heard of intermediate jumps to Porto Rico and San Domingo."

PEPIL'S PAINT "MILK POSTERS"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—New York City high school art students are active in a "milk poster" contest for prizes of \$150, to be awarded by the Dairywomen's League Co-operative Association for the best posters explaining the food value of milk. The winners' workmanship will be used in the league's forthcoming educational campaign.

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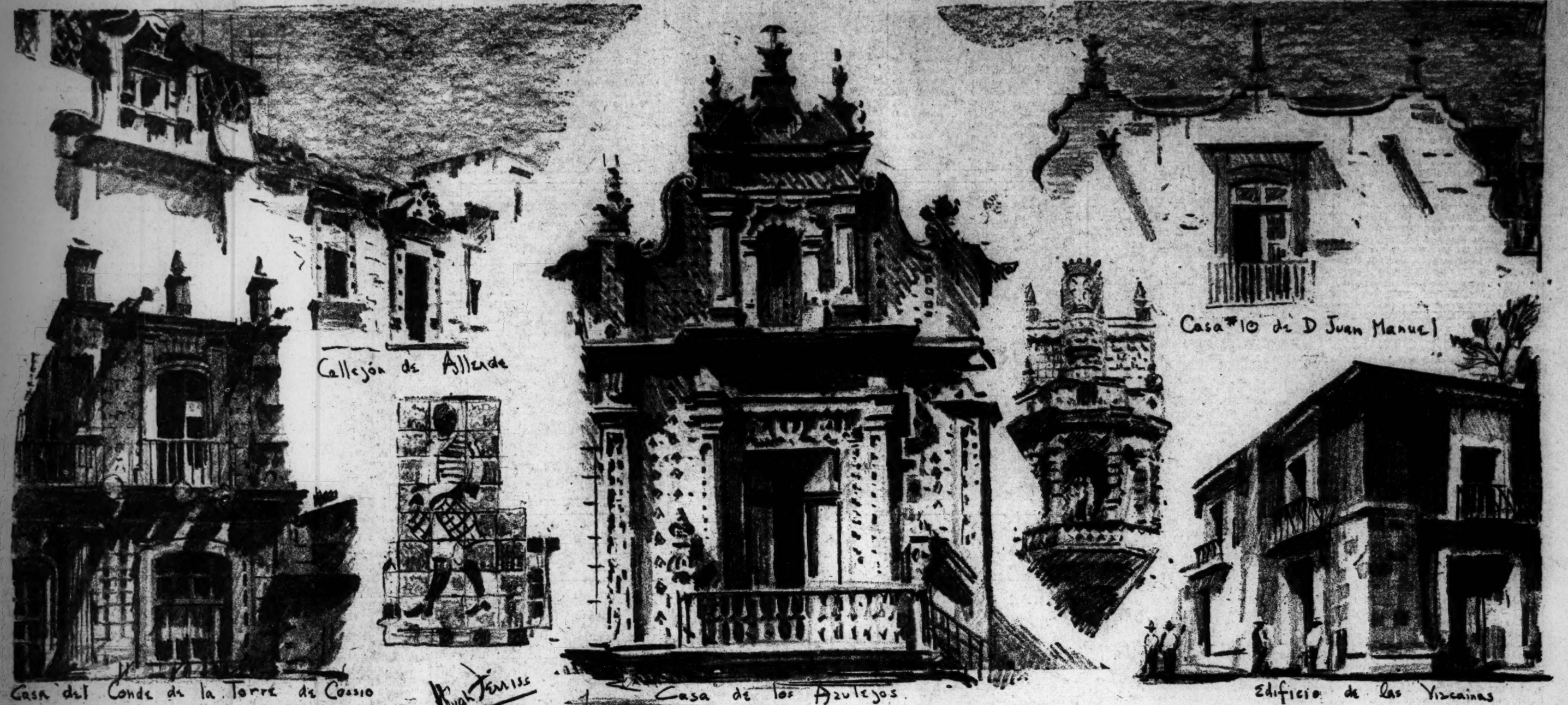
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The Loveliness of the Old Houses of Mexico City Is No Longer to Be Ignored



THE wealthy young Spaniard owned a suburban addition near Mexico City, and he was bent on displaying it as concrete evidence that Mexico was advancing in modern ideas and practices. He was very proud of his miniature city. He waved his arm inclusively over the new wide streets, the gaily painted houses shining in the sun. "California style bungalows," he announced. "All modern, up-to-date. Mexico is done with being a hundred years behind the times."

One gazed, and hopes Mexico will not catch step with modernity in any such way as this. One's thoughts take a dash around the progress of the California bungalow in Mexico. Brought to California from Spain in the sixteenth century, revived and decorated for popular use by architects singularly lacking in conscience. Further distorted by individual builders who made them in rows for sale. And in this shape, brought to Mexico, where their pseudo-Spanish outline is seen for what it is: a not amusing burlesque on a beautiful theme.

The National Pawnshop Preferred

"I prefer the Marchioness of Uluapa's house," one decides, as gently as one can. "I could even live more happily in the Monte de Piedad." This is now the National Pawnshop, full of dusty relics, but was the second house of Cortés in other more spacious days.

The owner and builder of the modern suburbs is touched at the core of his pride. He drives back to the city in a sulky silence. "Shall we have lunch at Sanborn's?" The tone says, "You probably won't like that, either."

Purple Birds from Rumania

"That was the loveliest house in Mexico until the restaurant persons got the Rumanian Prince to paint purple birds and pink clouds all over the walls," one answers. "Yes, I should like to see again the arched doors and the curve in the staircase."

The House of Tiles, this ancient mansion is called, and one of its innumerable bits of history accounts for its existence in a plausible way. In the seventeenth century the restless son of a Spanish grandee gave to his father no assurance of ease in his future. "You will never build a house of tiles, my son," reproved the father, using a popular phrase to denote the successful gathering of wealth. Years later the son, having become a substantial citizen, remembered the paternal rebuke. He built, literally, that fairy house of tiles. He sent to Pueblo for the blocks of blue and white which give the outer walls somewhat the look of a giant's china cup, and set himself up a dwelling place which afterward was to become a symbol of loveliness in the whole country.

During his time, and until Diaz came, the House of Tiles was a gathering place for the splendid society of Old Mexico. Diaz was a patron of the famous Jockey Club which had quarters here for so long. Afterward came the revolutionists, who turned the beautiful, open patio into a forum, where the workers meet. They called it the House of the Workers of the World.

The Merchant's Improvements

Now, an American man came into Mexico, and set up shops. He took the house of tiles, and did ruthless things to the grave and dignified interior. Glass counters full of imported frivolities for the adornment of women disfigure the noble portals. Within the gray stone floor has been replaced by sleek, modern, dark and white blocks. The simple gray walls, perfect background for the carved stone pillars supporting the wrought-iron balcony, have been spoiled by the irresponsible brush of a painter who should have known better. Incredible and hideous birds with pathways through nightmare skies. Small stalls, painted

in streaks and stripes, invite the 5 o'clock leisure.

But sit there and glance about you, forget the walls and the people, recreate for yourself the beauty of this place.

The fountain is a curved, shallow bowl of stone, with a great carved shell set in the wall. . . on either side are tall, darkened doorways, painstakingly worked with edged tools in patient and beauty-wise hands. Every foot of that iron railing around the wide balcony was wrought in the same exquisite fashion. Now the roof is covered with glass, but once it was open to the rains and the soft sky, and carriages of state rolled through those double gateways, the horses' hoofs ringing on the stones. Palms and flowers bloomed at that fountain, and lovely ladies posed on the shallow steps of the grand staircase.

Here is the Marchioness of Uluapa's house. It is small but perfect. The square, open patio is the most interesting part, with its dim carvings of doors and blue and yellow tiling. There is a feminine quality in this house: a lady of the old régime built it, and it even now retains some quality of her charm. A delightfully inconsequent bit of decoration still survives on the balcony. Small stone statues of musicians, wearing strange hats and doublets and shoes, perch nonchalantly on the top of every rail post.

Homes for a Lifetime

The streets of the old quarter are lined with ancient houses. They are falling into decay, being scarcely valued except by the student, the historian, the lover of the antique. The labor, the artistry, the perfection of detail that went into their building is scarcely conceivable to the modern, set on bungalows California style. An austere and tremendous beauty is in every line, every stone. The houses were designed to be lived in, in a literal sense that is also difficult to understand in this time of migratory customs. It was not impossible to pass an entire lifetime within the walls of a Mexican house, and yet have all

The American Tourist in the Maze of European Exchange

EVERYBODY is going to Europe this year. That is, everybody who possibly can. The rich, who could always afford it, and who now feel that ordinary comfort for travelers again prevails. The poor, or at least those who are considered poor in America, who cannot spend \$1000 for the rent of a summer cottage, and who figure that half of that will pay passage (on a smaller boat, of course) and for two months' travel in Europe.

But is this calculation accurate? Just how much does it cost to travel Europe in 1922? Ask this question and you will get 40 varying answers. Nobody knows. The exchange, with its ever fluctuating course, is partly responsible for this uncertainty. There are the wondrous tales of returning travelers who get so much for so little, and there are almost as many stories of exorbitant charges.

The High and the Low of It

"How can you afford to take your family to Europe this year, with such high steamer fares to pay?" is a frequent question. And then the answer—a recital of what So-and-So paid in Vienna, and of So-and-So writing from Germany that he was living for 30 cents a day, and Miss So-and-So living in Florence on half what she had to pay in New York, and all the culture of ancient Italy thrown in.

the occupations of a rich life. A chapel, class rooms, gardens, several open patios, provided space for all the ceremonials and recreations necessary to their ideals of living.

Of late years, an attempt has been made to preserve and restore a number of the old valuable houses in Mexico. They are not given over to individuals to be mutilated and despoiled with shiny new decorations as they once were. . . appreciation of the historical treasures embodied in these beautiful edifices is beginning to stir in Mexican thought. Both churches and private residences worth preserving are being taken over by the government, and are in the care of expert architects and artists.

This is good news to a lover of Mexico, whose delight in its beauty is touched with the intense longing for the home of the past which is at the core of all affections for out-dated loveliness. The beloved thing is worn with time and tarnished with the careless touch of every passer-by. But there is, there, a somehow inseparable, however debased to common uses. To the understanding heart, this secret and mysterious, wishful and potent charm is released, most generously.

ter is that all the varied reports and rumors of high prices and low prices are all equally true. There are extortions, and there are bargains, there are low-priced luxuries and high-priced necessities. It all depends on who travels, how they travel, where they travel, and how much they like to make a good story.

Cost of Waving Old Glory

Traveling around and waving the American flag is all very nice and patriotic, but today you must also be prepared to pay dearly for that privilege. All the countries in Europe with depreciated currencies like Austria, Germany, Italy and France are expert at figuring the exchange rates, and as they generally have no more cash of their own to figure with they delight in figuring out just how much this or that would cost in American money, and then charging you according to the prices someone has told them you would have to pay at home for the same thing. And "someone" has made those figures outrageously high. I remember in a shop in Vienna recently paying 1½ times as much for one necktie as I did for one just like it a few hours before. Remark on the difference in price of the same article I was informed reproachfully: "We cannot find time to mark up our prices to keep pace with the ever falling exchange."

Living in France is expensive compared with what it was before the war, even when you discount the general

rise in price levels and the favorable rate of exchange. Last year one dollar bought about 15 French francs—today the dollar buys 10. That means that the American traveler will find French prices one-third higher than last year. But even so one can find a comfortable room in a Paris hotel in the center of the town for 30 francs, or \$3 a day. Meals, while higher than before the war are not as high as in America and several times better.

In most countries the 10 per cent tipping arrangement which is added on to the bill is usual. But that does not mean that tips are refused anywhere. In all my travels I was only once refused indignantly, when I halfheartedly started to tip. In general tips are expected and in some cases are demanded. The 40 per cent added to the bill is then explained as going to some service one does not see, or to taxes, and so forth, and for the high wages which the hotel keepers claim they have to pay.

Empty Swiss Hotels

Switzerland is the most expensive European country today. Their money is at par with the dollar, their wages have gone up, and tourist travel is decreasing. "After all, a mountain is a mountain, and a glacier is a glacier," as one gentleman put it, "and why should I pay three times as much for rooms and board in Switzerland, when just across the frontier the Italian Alps beckon me, not to mention the marvelous trips I can take in the Austrian Alps and Tyrol for next to nothing." The Swiss are really in a bad way and just as anxious to stabilize European exchange, as the countries whose money has depreciated. Swiss industries are going to pieces. Germany can manufacture watches and machinery at one-fifth the price and their famous hotels are empty. For that reason the Swiss hotel keepers are now coming together to discuss a general reduction in prices, even if they have to lose heavily in cost just to bring foreign travel back. I remember visiting last fall the famous Casino at Montreux, Lake Geneva and built to accommodate date and fashionable crowds. It was depressingly empty, with just a handful of tourists wandering around its ball rooms and gardens and the fine string band playing in a discouraged way. What a comment on present day Europe that this fine little country which has done so much for the world is being ruined by its own financial solidarity.

Italy, always a Mecca for tourists, is going to be much visited this summer. There the sensible traveler, who does not insist on going to the newest and most fashionable hotel built and patronized by the profiteer, can live comfortably for about \$2.50 a day. I paid 50 lire a day a few months ago for room with bath and board in a comfortable hotel in the center of Rome. The lire was worth 4 cents then and is worth 5 cents now. If one plans to stay longer than a week there are many pensions where 40 lire

a day will pay for a large room and excellent board. Many teachers and students will flock to Italy this year to enjoy the opportunities for study and pleasure at very little cost.

City Fairs and Overcrowding

The Bavarian Government has announced that it would waive the charge of the Bavarian visa for tourists. That impoverished state feels that it must make the entry to Bavaria as easy as possible. A good tourist season means a new lease of financial life. Many cities, like Munich, Leipzig, Vienna, Dresden, Lyons and Barcelona are preparing industrial fairs for the summer months, where they show their latest merchandise and art products. Such cities are likely to be overcrowded during the duration of the fair. Last year already local committees were obliged to organize a central bureau to allot rooms in private houses to visitors. Anyone with a room to spare reported it to these committees. They have their agents at the stations and booths labeled "Stranger's Lodgings" where the addresses of rooming houses were given out. Of course, the inhabitants have to be careful about advertising their rooms as the housing shortage throughout Central Europe has resulted in "housing boards," who have the right to requisition any surplus rooms for their homeless population. That explains why even well-to-do families are moving into smaller apartments and houses.

In Salzburg, where I was last August it was impossible to find hotel rooms, so I got from the porter at the station the address of a "private logis." In exchange for my 600 crowns the small family camped out in their kitchen, giving me the use of their bedroom. At that time the dollar bought 2500 crowns, so I got a very nice large, clean and airy room and breakfast for about 25 cents. In the same town the Mayor put up tourist camps in the City Hall in order to bring some of the large number of visitors under a roof. These consisted of straw mattresses lined up row after row in the large cool stone hall. Many young tourists were glad to avail themselves of this courtesy.

Railroad travel throughout Europe has gone up very much in price since before the war, yet counted in American money it is one of the smaller items of expense. You pay the same amount to go from New York to Oyster Bay as you pay traveling second class from Bremen to Berlin. From Bremen to Vienna, a second-class ticket (and all the best people abroad travel second class) costs \$3.50. From Bremen to Munich the fare is \$3.70. To Dresden \$2.60, to Prague \$4. So for the price of two theater tickets in New York you can almost cross through Central Europe. All this is most tempting, and promises a wonderful vacation to those Americans who with their wanderlust combine a little good judgment and common sense.

The By-Products of Exploration

WE WHO sit at home or go about our daily office-stint are too often prone to regard the explorer as an odd sort of adventurer who contents himself with making his life a permanent vacation in unknown places. He seems to us to lack seriousness of purpose, to see little worth while in living beyond a jaunt into strange lands where he may do much the same thing that we do in our two weeks' summer holiday. A few newspaper tales, a strange specimen for the circus—and we think we have summed up the products of the explorer's activity.

Those may be the direct products of an explorer's work, but as in many other fields, the by-products are perhaps far more valuable. It might be well to look into these latter a moment. Nowhere is the value of exploration's by-products more clearly shown than in the case of Vilhjalmur Stefansson. No one surely could say that Stefansson is merely a tripper, an adventure-hunter. He has shown himself rather to be a natural scientist primarily, drawing his laboratory material from the Arctic as another might take his from the mines of Colorado or the fields of social science. Because Stefansson spent years in the Polar regions, and knows, perhaps better than any other man, the life and conditions of the North, he selects this as a base for work in many directions. Yet the world knows of him chiefly as an explorer and discoverer of the "Blond Eskimo."

The by-products of exploration may fall into four distinct classes. The first is the purely scientific. Contributions to practically every known branch of human knowledge were made by Stefansson's last expedition. Botany, zoology, and ethnology, three divisions of the study of living organisms, all received additional illumination through his discoveries and investigations. Stefansson's monographs on dietetics, vitamins, and on the influence of climate on the age of maturity in various races, are all testimonials of increased knowledge. Climatology, geology, aerography and archaeology also came in for considerable data of inestimable value. And what of the new viewpoints on sociology to be gleaned from the obdurate influence of climate by contact with civilization, still living in a state similar to that of the Stone Age of man? New thoughts on primitive tribe-government, primitive force of popular opinion, the influence of barbaric religion, on receptivity to new ideas, the spread of Christianity among these pagan Indian races—all these could be listed in a sub-head under scientific gains to knowledge.

Empires Still Expand

Second, there are the political by-products of exploration. History is a chain of narratives on this matter alone. The growth of empire through the efforts of the sturdy men who went first into strange places is the growth of world-civilization. And it remains true in part up to the present moment. On a few weeks ago, Stefansson's coup in settling and laying British claim to Wrangell Island, awoke the press to the fact that there still remained some No Man's Land in the world. Russia, Canada and the United States were all directly or indirectly concerned in this event. It was much more significant than merely as a vacation exploit. The scramble of nations for empire, and resources, and strategic bases still goes on. Every turn or development of trade or traffic brings into the limelight some hitherto neglected portion of the earth. Land is now looked upon with eager eyes as air-bases, where three decades ago, its value as a naval base was the criterion. Third stand those by-products

which lie in a geographic or economic direction. The complete reliable mapping of the earth is a notable aim. We are not an enlightened and educated people as long as there remains a spot of the world's surface which bears the label "Unknown" or "Unexplored" printed across it in our maps. To determine the depth and character of the ocean-bottom at the Poles is to make progress in understanding the growth and evolution of our earth. To establish the existence of the great Polar ocean, where for so long was thought to exist an ice-bound continent, is a definite step toward real knowledge. To find new islands, as Stefansson did, takes one from the purely geographic into the economic field for these lands are capable of contributing certain resources towards the welfare of the world.

A New Grazing Land

Economically speaking, the greatest by-product of Stefansson's work is perhaps the adaptability of the far north for grazing. The question of food for the race becomes yearly a more important one. Exploration has opened, in this century, a vast grazing land to the world, just as exploration 100 years ago opened the wheat country of the northwest to mankind. The discovery of coal, copper, iron, and oil in the far North cannot fail to have a bearing upon economic conditions, especially those of the New World.

And lastly, there are the by-products of a more abstract sort, the personal results which affect mostly the explorer himself and his party, and the rest of the world of individuals, by example. The experience of meeting adverse conditions and triumphing over them by sheer determination is a character-builder for any man. Moreover, what of maintaining the open mind, free from the burden of cant and traditions, free from the acceptance of popular fallacies, bent instead on proving a thesis before either accepting or rejecting it? A life in primitive conditions, beset by the necessity for dealing with stern realities, not visions and hopeful wishes in place of facts. It issues a sober call for endless patience, endless faith, and endless perseverance. It opens the eyes as well as the mind, calling as it does for keen perceptions and tireless experiment. The Emersonian "plain living and high thinking" becomes a commonplace in the wilderness; the explorer grows and deepens in character from every additional contact with elements. Frigidities, inanities, superficialities and mundane things lose their force and appear in their true light against a background of fundamentals; and the explorer first, the world afterwards, reaps the result in training and development.

There is more to exploration than mere adventure and vacation. Some of the by-products are written deeply into the history of nations, and much more is grounded even more deeply into the development of the race.

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TIDAL TURBINES MAY TURN TO GIVE BRITANNY ELECTRICITY

French Government Perfects Plan to Let Sea Aid Industries of Backward Province

PARIS, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—M. le Troquer, French Minister for Public Works, has perfected a scheme to utilize the great tides of Brittany for the generation of electrical power. The first tidal plant, according to the project which he has laid before the Chamber of Deputies, is to be established at Aber-Wrac'h, 15 miles to the north of Brest, in the Department of Finistère.

One section of the installation will be directly operated by the incoming tide, from a second section, at Dinour, about three miles inland, the electricity will be transmitted to Brest. The tidal motors, composed of four turbines of a new type, will operate two alternators of 1500 kilowatts. An extensive reservoir of fresh water will be constructed for the generation of electricity. Hydraulic power will thus be used to regulate the current. Four turbines of 1350 horsepower will operate two alternators of 2700 horsepower at the transmitting station. There will be auxiliary motors, of 100 horsepower each, together with a system of pumps.

Continuous Current Arranged

When the tidal plant is not working, at low tide, for example, the inland station will be operated, in order to secure the production of a continuous electric current. When, on the other hand, the tide furnishes sufficient power, the fresh water works will, for the time being, close down. To safeguard agricultural interests, a second fresh water reservoir will be provided for irrigation purposes.

The Aber-Wrac'h plant directly operated by the tide is expected to yield about three-quarters, and the inland plant about one-quarter, of the electricity provided by the scheme. The total expenditure is estimated at about 28,000,000 francs. Experts consider that the whole proposition promises good financial results.

Although the Aber-Wrac'h works are the first to receive prominent notice, somewhat similar schemes in other parts of Brittany have been worked out. On the river Blavet, 12 miles from Pontivy, on the borders of the Departments of Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan, in the district of Lorient, a great dam, 120 feet high, is soon to be constructed. Very important works to electrify no less than 450 villages will be laid down. It is estimated that 1,000,000 people will benefit from this particular scheme.

Brittany Is Backward

What makes the Aber-Wrac'h experiment seem very promising is the fact that it is being undertaken by the Government. Owing to the conditions of life which prevail in a large part of Brittany, the people lack initiative; they are altogether less advanced than the Normans, partly as a result of the remoteness of their province from Paris. Brest, Nantes, and Rennes are the only Brittany towns of any commercial importance, and, with the exception of the small strip of seacoast, Côte d'Emeraude, between Cap Fréhel and Mont St. Michel, the province has few attractions to offer visitors. The railway connections with Paris are exceptionally bad. The lack of enterprise in the local authorities is also notorious. That is why any effort to develop the country must be directed from the capital. M. le Troquer, a very capable Minister, who is himself a native of Brittany, is especially qualified to deal with all local conditions.

It is at present intended to utilize the River Rance, which empties into St. Malo Bay, for electrical purposes. Possibly, indeed, the Aber-Wrac'h plan will be duplicated, for the most powerful tide in Europe rushes inland at this point.

Only a few miles of the Rance have a strong current, which is produced by the incoming or outgoing tide. An important suspension bridge over the Rance, above the village of Minihic, was begun and even well-advanced some years ago, but was ultimately abandoned, owing, it is said, to the dissensions of rival local authorities. With the Government back of such improvements, there would be some hope of seeing them carried out. It may be that the Ministry of Public Works will support the Rance electric power scheme, for it would benefit, in an economic sense, the towns of St. Malo and St. Servan, each with about 12,000 inhabitants, to say nothing of Dinard, Paramé and St.

Lunaire, the only well-known bathing stations in Brittany. It is to be noted that these towns are already supplied with electricity, but at excessive cost.

MILK PRICE ISSUE IN BRITAIN DECIDED

Minister of Agriculture Arranges Settlement Satisfactory to All

TAMWORTH, Eng., April 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Minister of Agriculture, Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, has further established himself in the confidence of the British farming community by the part he has played in the settlement of the dispute between milk distributors and producers.

Distributors had asked farmers to contract to supply milk to them during the six summer months at an average figure of 8d. per gallon. It was proposed that the retail price to the public should have been 5d. a quart or 1s. 8d. per gallon if these contracts were made. It is recognized, however, that the acceptance of the terms offered could only have led to further depression in the agricultural industry.

The final result of the conference of producers' and distributors' representatives which was called by Sir Arthur is an agreement of an average figure of 10½d. per gallon to be paid by wholesalers for milk during the six summer months. Furthermore, distributors have agreed to supply the public during at least the first half of this period with milk at a price of 5d. per quart, as originally suggested.

From the point of view of the agriculturist, the settlement can be regarded as distinctly satisfactory, in spite of the somewhat small increase in price which he has obtained. Apart from the immediate financial aspect of the situation, the controversy and the ensuing agreement are likely to have very far-reaching results.

There is no doubt that the root of the problem has been the question of the disposal of surplus milk. For many years, and particularly during the latter period of the war, it has been evident that the production of butter or cheese has been far less profitable to the dairy farmer than the sale of whole milk. Consequently facilities for butter and cheese making have been neglected by the average dairy farmer, who has concentrated his attention on increasing his output of whole milk.

Moreover, until quite recently, the retail price of milk during the last few years has been so uniformly high that the public has decreased its purchases considerably. These tendencies, coupled with the increase in milk production, have inevitably resulted in a large surplus supply. Two obvious courses suggest themselves in order to remedy this unsatisfactory situation, namely, first, to encourage an increase in the consumption of milk by the public, and secondly, to provide adequate facilities for butter and cheese making.

Nevertheless, however successfully a campaign with the public should be conducted, it is very evident that a surplus supply of milk is inevitable in Great Britain during the summer season. Up to the present time there is no doubt that the system of co-operative dairy factories has proved by far the most efficient and economical means of dealing with supplies which cannot be sold as whole milk.

The controversy which has recently been settled has clearly indicated to British agriculturists certain directions in which improvement must be made. A greater development of co-operative milk factories is urgently required—not only to provide a further outlet for the surplus supply of milk, but to eliminate as far as possible the present high expenses paid for milk distribution.

NEW SHIP LINE TO BALTIMORE

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—With the sailing of the Johnson line motorship, San Francisco, from San Diego on June 1, direct service between this port and ports in the Baltic Sea will be established. On her initial trip the San Francisco will carry to Copenhagen, Christiania and Hamburg, approximately 2400 tons of cottonseed oil meal cake manufactured here.

SCOTS' UNIVERSITY NAMES MR. SMITH TO TEACH BOTANY

EDINBURGH, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—Students who have been taught botany by Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour at Edinburgh University are to be found in almost every land and climate, and will be interested to know that he has now resigned his professorship and that Mr. William Wright, Smith, Edinburgh, has been appointed his successor.

The new professor, who is a Dumfriesshire man, was at one time assistant to Sir Isaac at Edinburgh.



Newly-Elected Officials of Cokeville, Wyoming, Whose Platform Calls for the Extermination of a "Bootlegger's Oasis." From Left to Right—Mrs. Ethel Stoner, Mayor; Mrs. Retta Roberts and Mrs. Goldie Noblitt, Members of Council

and was afterward appointed to take charge of the government herbarium in the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, India.

During his four years' service there he devoted much time to survey, research and exploration work, and visited little-known regions in the high Himalaya, and covered tracts of land in Nepal, Tibet and Bhutan. Mr. Smith was one of the few botanists to penetrate and to explore the region in the vicinity of Kangchenjunga, and he made many interesting discoveries at an elevation of 14,000 feet.

He returned to Edinburgh in 1911 to become assistant keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens. He was afterward appointed a member of the Scottish Consultative Committee for Forestry in Scotland. He is secretary of the Edinburgh Botanical Society. His new appointment carries with it the office of regius keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, and king's botanist in Scotland.

"PITILESS PUBLICITY" IS NEW DRY WEAPON

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 15 (Special Correspondence).—According to plans being made by W. O. Knight and W. C. Huyck of the federal prohibition enforcement group in South Dakota, "pitiless publicity" will be used as one of the main weapons of the federal prohibition department in South Dakota to combat the activities of violators of the liquor law. All the newspapers in the State are being listed, and plans made to conduct, with their help, a campaign to show the evils of liquor, and to prevent all violations. It is the belief of the directors of the department that a campaign of education will do more in the end than the arrest of a few offenders. Notwithstanding the publicity campaign, the enforcement group will be kept as strong as usual, to keep the liquor traffic down to the minimum.

WOMEN OFFICIALS TO DRY COKEVILLE

Bootleggers Will Leave Wyoming Town Under New Régime

COKEVILLE, Wyoming, May 12—(Special Correspondence).—The bootlegger will be rare in Cokeville, heretofore decidedly "wet," after the impending change in the municipal administration. Mrs. Ethel Stoner, mayor-elect, and Mrs. Retta Roberts and Mrs. Goldie Noblitt, councilmembers-elect, were elected on a platform of law enforcement, with emphasis on prohibition law-enforcement, and



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promise to make their platform promises good.

It is not their policy, however, to make Cokeville a "blue law" town. One plank of their platform read: "It will not be our policy, if elected, to enact any stringent, or 'blue laws,' believing that we already have good and sufficient laws for the present, but we will endeavor to enforce the laws which we now have."

The three women won in a spirited campaign in which they were opposed by two male tickets, both regarded as "wet." Mrs. Stoner, wife of J. H. Stoner, a wealthy sheep-raiser, long has been prominent in prohibition activities. In 1914 she organized the Good Citizen League of Cokeville and until 1917 served as its president. In 1917-18 she was vice-president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U. and in 1919 was elected its president, but declined the office. In the preceding year she had served as chairman of the prohibition committee of the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs during the campaign for state prohibition. In 1920, as an alternate representing the Council of Women of the United States, she attended an international convention of the Council of Women of the World, held in Christiania, Norway. Mrs. Stoner was born in Idaho. She came to Cokeville as a teacher in the public schools.

Mrs. Goldie Noblitt also is the wife of a wealthy sheep-raiser—J. D. Noblitt. She has been president of the Cokeville W. C. T. U. for years, and has been prominent in state women's club affairs. She is a member of the legislative committee of the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs. She was born in Missouri.

Mrs. Retta Roberts enjoys the distinction of having been the first white child born in Cokeville. At that time the population consisted of two white families and 500 Indians. She is the wife of Richard Roberts, a hotel proprietor and former mayor of Cokeville.

PALESTINE POLICY TOWARD THE ALIEN MAY SOON CHANGE

JERUSALEM, April 21 (Special Correspondence).—During the weekly reception of members of the Presidium of the Waad Haleumi by Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, Messrs. David Yellin and Ben-Zevi visited the High Commissioner and discussed with him various matters, including the statutes adopted at its last meeting by the Asephat Hanwcharim, and particularly the restrictions on immigration to Palestine. The Presidium of the Waad Haleumi



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asked the High Commissioner to see that the Government should in all cases take into account the certificates issued by the Waad Haleumi with regard to the families and the financial position of relatives intending to receive immigrants into Palestine.

Sir Herbert assured the members of the Presidium that he would take the matter under consideration. The restrictions in connection with the immigration of workers who are being asked by employers or relatives to come into the country, he said, are merely temporary and will remain in operation only until the number of unemployed in the country is effectively reduced.

With regard to residents who wish to bring their relatives into the country, Sir Herbert said that their affidavits must be drawn up carefully, and if this were done there would be no difficulty in attending to their petitions.

POLAND PURCHASES STATUE

LONDON, April 25.—The Polish Ambassador in London, M. Wroblewski, paid an official visit to the exhibition of sculptures of Prof. Henry Glenstein at the Grosvenor galleries, and purchased officially for the Polish Government a bronze statue entitled "Prayer." This will be placed permanently in the Polish Legation in London.

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RABAT THE PICTURESQUE, MOROCCO'S NEXT CAPITAL

President Millerand Praises Important Harbor City During Whirlwind Tour of District

RABAT, French Morocco, April 25 (Special Correspondence).—This city, which the French in these days are disposed to style Rabat the Victorious, is in the way of becoming the new capital of Morocco, as indeed, in certain of the most important senses, it already is.

For long it has been well established as the administrative center of the French Protectorate, the headquarters of Marshal Lyautey and all the administrative departments, and place from which all movements of the new progress are directed. At the same time, in proper correspondence, it is one of the capitals of the Sultan, and he has a palace here.

Fascinating City Thus Rabat once again rises to importance, and the keenest observers see in this handsome city, with a peculiar charm of dignity all its own—once the harbor and the refuge of the most daring and most feared corsairs of the sea—a place of vast importance and significance in a new form of civilization that is being prepared and advanced all along the north of Africa.

It is at the moment not a city of the same kind of splendor as in the times of the Sultans of the Almohads, nearly 700 years ago, but it may achieve the ambition that is held for it more surely than did old Rabat, for whom its Sultans desired a greatness exceeding that of Alexandria.

It is a fascinating city, different, of course, from those of more Moorish importance, Fez and Marrakesh, but in its own way little less interesting.

Mr. Millerand Greeted

Like most things and places in North Africa, Rabat is wonderful to the European, so wonderful that the full truth of it can only be discerned by eyes. Nobody realizes the enthusiasm of the French colonization work in North Africa, that which the President of the Republic has now come in a measure to consummate, or to mark an epoch, or a stage in it, a base and standard for development. Not enthusiasm only, but, to

the most critical mind, a marvelous efficiency and completeness. President Millerand was received at Rabat on his entry with every indication of a great enthusiasm; an immense crowd of people followed him to the Residency.

Later the President made the usual tour of the city, seeing all he could. The spectacles which have already come to be regarded as an established feature of this expedition, were prepared with only less brilliance than those of Marrakesh. The tribes from the surrounding country appeared before him for an organized display, and some thousands of horsemen galloped wildly past in a strangely, orientally savage manner.

The President climbed the tower, he saw the sights and he walked on foot to the residence of the Pasha of Rabat to pay to him his respects, the Pasha recalling pleasantly that he had been one of the Moroccan delegation that had greeted him in Alsace-Lorraine. All this done, President Millerand turned his face to the east where are Meknes, Fez, and then, far farther on, the splendid country of Algeria, which officially is France itself, and prepared himself for a hasty, even more intensified, and nights more delightful to the eyes of French administration and champions of the colonial policy.

SAN DIEGO SEEKS ANOTHER BIG PIER

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 20 (Special Correspondence).—Another municipal pier is necessary in San Diego, according to many shipping men who assert this port's commerce will be seriously hampered unless the present inadequate terminal facilities are greatly increased in scope.

Dockage space at the city's only municipal pier was at a premium recently when the Italian line freighter Steel Scientist from British Columbia and the Admiral liner Senator from Portland and upstate points arrived in port.

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Cameron	MacPherson
Campbell	MacQuarrie
Carmichael	MacRae & Dress
Clergy	MacRae
Columbus	MacRae (Green)
Comyn	MacRae (Blue)
Douglas	MacRae (Red)
Elliot	MacRae (Black)
Finlay	MacRae (White)
Forty-second	MacRae (Grey)
Fraser	MacRae (Brown)
Fraser	MacRae (Gold)
Gordon	MacRae (Silver)
Grant	MacRae (Copper)
Grant	MacRae (Zinc)
Leitch	MacRae (Tin)
MacBeth	MacRae (Lead)
MacDonald	MacRae (Iron)
MacDuff	MacRae (Steel)
MacGregor	MacRae (Aluminum)
MacIntosh	MacRae (Nickel)

The Highland Jacket & Kilt Made by our military kilt maker.

115 & 115A REGENT ST. LONDON

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MERGERS APPEAR
TO BE ORDER OF
DAY AT PRESENT

Only Beginning Believed Made
With Acquisition of Lackawanna by Bethlehem

NEW YORK, May 22 (Special).—Mergers and other forms of consolidations are prominent in industrial and financial affairs of the United States at the moment, particularly in Wall Street. These changes are of interest not only from the stock market speculative point of view but from the banking standpoint.

There is always the usual figuring and speculating as to the prices and conditions under which securities involved will be taken into the new organizations, and this is done to decide whether current stock market quotations have discounted the changes in prospect.

Such calculations became more or less rife soon after the official announcement that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation would take over the Lackawanna Steel Company. When the official terms came out it was shown that the rumored price to be paid for Lackawanna shares was not far out of the way. It was also true that prior to that announcement that stock had risen rapidly to about its market value on the basis of the Bethlehem preferred and "B" common stocks to be given in exchange. Wall Street speculators generally strike these values fairly close in advance, the same as they discount the value to the market, or the effect upon it, of nearby events.

Bankers Welcome Mergers

Mergers are just as welcome to bankers as to speculators. Great sums of money in the aggregate have been made through the financing. Probably the United States Steel Corporation has been the most notable example in the last 25 years. Underwritings of merger plans which always successful and profitable to banks if the consolidation is logical and well managed.

The acquisition of Lackawanna by Bethlehem will not involve financing directly, but incidentally. The deal itself is to be accomplished by an exchange of securities, but to round out the transaction, and to meet a note issue of the Lackawanna maturing next year, it is proposed to raise considerable new money. This will be done by bankers undoubtedly.

The so-called six-company merger of steel companies appears to have been under the direction of a banking house from the start. However, the six-company merger, now reduced to five companies by the withdrawal of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.,

Changes Frequent

Consolidations or mergers are by no means novelties in financial circles. In one form or another they are decidedly frequent. During the war nothing of the kind was undertaken because every energy was bent and all money expended to win the conflict.

It was predicted that the United States never would witness another era of consolidations. It was even said that most of the industrial companies that naturally go together had been merged already and that the men in charge of railroads and great banking institutions were not disposed to put concerns together as were their predecessors.

Since the time of the panic and deflation on a large scale came to an end there have not been so many industrial consolidations as before the war, but in New York there has been a fair number of mergers of financial institutions.

The consolidation of the Liberty National Bank and the New York Trust Company came about largely as the result of a remark of a prominent international banker specially interested in the Liberty Bank. At a luncheon one day at which were present officials of both institutions, he said "Why don't you two get married?" The "proposal" met with favor at once and in due time was carried out. The result is a remarkably strong and successful trust company. Several years ago the Liberty Bank was able to show the largest return on its capital of any national bank in New York.

Another important merger of financial institutions in this city recently was that of the Seaboard National Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company. The Seaboard has been known as a Standard Oil institution. Within the last two years it has erected one of the finest banking buildings in New York. It always has been a conservative and successful bank. The Mercantile Trust Company was a decidedly strong concern. Its main office and branches are now run as branches of the consolidated institution known as the Seaboard National Bank.

Steel Mergers Fairly Rare

An important steel merger is a novelty because there has not been a real big one since the organization of the United States Steel Corporation by J. P. Morgan & Co. in the spring of 1901. There is the added novelty of having two steel mergers in progress at the same time—the two trials of each other, and both competitors of the father of them all, the United States Steel Corporation.

There are many interesting features about these two consolidations. Neither will be as large as that most successful of industrial consolidations. So far there are only two companies involved in the Bethlehem transaction. The other is expected to embrace five companies at the start. More may be added.

The United States Steel Corporation has taken in several important companies since the original merger, notably the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, in 1907.

The violent stock market advance in Midvale Steel a few days ago was attended by the rumor that the Bethlehem Steel already had acquired a large amount of the stock and that Charles M. Schwab was bringing in-

fluence, and even pressure, to bear upon his boyhood friend and old-time associate in the Carnegie Steel Company, W. E. Corey, to put the Midvale in with the Bethlehem and Lackawanna instead of the so-called six-company consolidation, in which it had been expected that the Midvale would be an important element. Considerable credence was given to the rumor in Wall Street because of a realization of the fact that Mr. Schwab and Mr. Corey were two of Andrew Carnegie's most conspicuous "boys" for many years before the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Schwab's Part

The mention of these names intimates that there are several men active in the two mergers now in progress who came into special prominence through the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. Foremost in this group is Charles M. Schwab. Prior to that event comparatively little was known of him outside of steel circles. There he was known as the man who had risen from a humble position in the Carnegie Steel Company to one of its foremost men. Mr. Carnegie regarded him as one of his ablest young men. He not only knew the steel business from the bottom, but he had already shown that he was a remarkable salesman. This latter gift was brought into great prominence during the war through the enormous contracts that he secured from foreign governments for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

It was not at all surprising, therefore, that J. P. Morgan should have selected him as the first president of the United States Steel Corporation. After serving in that capacity for several years, Mr. Schwab resigned and bought control of the Bethlehem Steel Company from the Wharton family of Philadelphia. From an old and extremely conservative company he has developed it into one of the biggest so-called independent concerns in this country. In fact, even before it decided to take over the Lackawanna, it was second in size only to the Steel Corporation itself.

Mr. Schwab has a striking influence with men. Any number of stories could be narrated to illustrate his many-sided gifts. The story is told that immediately after returning from abroad with a particularly large contract he called the heads of departments of the Bethlehem company together at the Waldorf-Astoria and talked to them substantially as follows:

"Boys, we've got the largest contract we have had. If we fail to make delivery by a certain date, the Bethlehem must pay \$100,000. If we complete delivery before that date we get the \$100,000. Boys, you enable me to deliver ahead of time and the \$100,000 goes to you instead of the company. The men won out for 'Charlie' and got their money."

A Schwab Story

The Bethlehem Steel chairman is in great demand as an after-dinner speaker at all sorts of occasions, both within and without the industrial circles. The following is one of his favorite stories, at what he calls an "outside" dinner:

"You fellows look good to me. I am in much the same position as an old cow that a native near my farm in Pennsylvania tried to sell to me once. You know what I am supposed to keep? Well, I know what that is. It is a bloody stock on that place. The fellow came around with the cow and said, 'Charlie, I would like to sell you this cow.' I said, 'Jim, is she a thoroughbred?' He replied, 'Charlie, I ought to be honest and tell you she is not.' I then asked, 'Jim, is she a good milker?' He replied, 'Charlie, I can't say that she is. Whereupon I observed, 'Jim, if she is neither a thoroughbred nor a good milker, why do you try to sell her to me?' Jim said, 'Charlie, she is an awful good-natured old cow, and if she happens to have any milk she will be glad to give it to you.'"

"Boys, that is my position tonight. I am the good-natured old cow. If I, as a steel man, who doesn't know anything about your business, have anything that would be helpful to you, I shall be glad to give it to you."

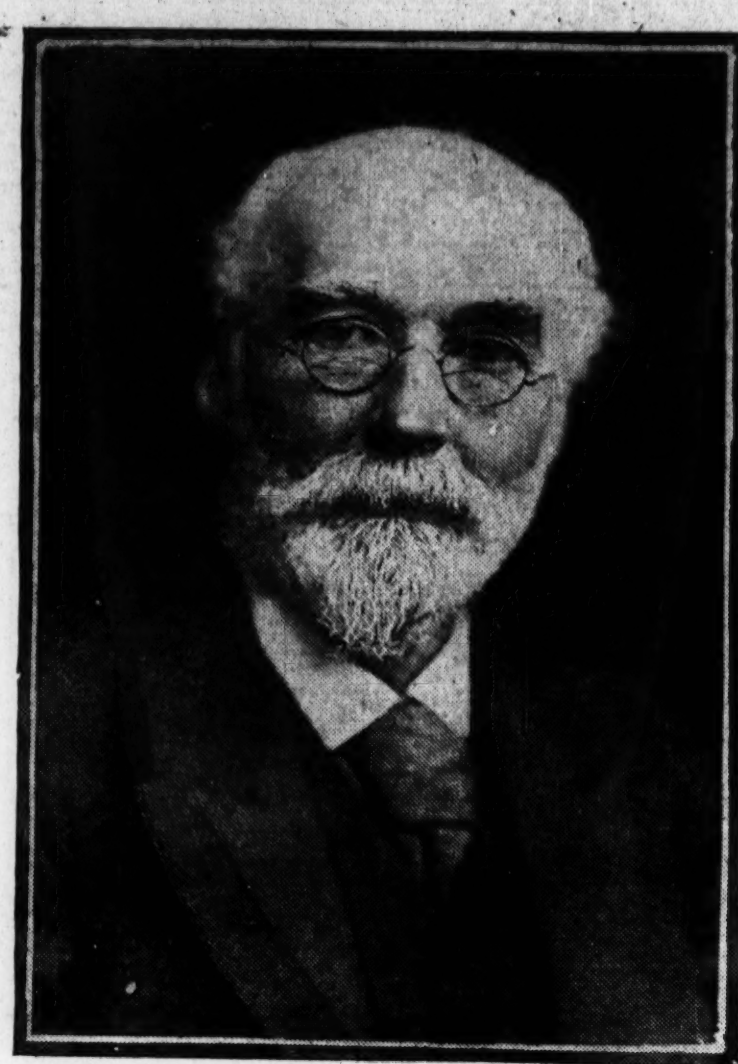
W. E. Corey, who served as the second president of the United States Steel Corporation, is chairman of the Midvale Steel Company, about which there has been so much talk in connection with the proposed steel mergers. He is credited with having the controlling voice in its affairs. Mr. Corey came up with Mr. Schwab in the Carnegie Steel Company. After retiring as president of the Steel Corporation, Mr. Corey continued as a director for several years. He then became interested in a big way in the Midvale company. An extremely quiet and retiring man, little or nothing is heard of him outside steel circles. There his ability is fully recognized and he is known for his deeds rather than his words. A. C. Dinkey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, vice president and treasurer of the Midvale Steel Company, also came up through the Carnegie Steel Company and United States Steel Corporation.

A Clean Slate

The Steel Corporation has been investigated by the Government, which brought a dissolution suit against it. In both instances the verdict was a clean slate. Steps were taken to investigate the two new steel mergers before they had a chance to come into corporate existence as such.

Following the adoption of a resolution by Senator La Follette the Government ordered an investigation. Already the Lockwood Committee has begun a formal inquiry into the plans of the two undertakings. The federal hearing has been adjourned until next Wednesday. It is interesting to note in connection with the Lockwood investigation that Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, once served in a similar capacity when Mr. Schwab was a prominent witness. Mr. Undermyer was so impressed with the keenness and general ability of the witness that he decided to buy a large block of Bethlehem stock. Ever since his holdings have been second only to those of Mr. Schwab.

Another point of similarity between the two new mergers and the Steel Corporation is that representatives of both have visited the White House on important errands.



Sir Hugh Bell

Photo by G. C. Beresford, London

An intellectual man, broadminded and actuated by a restless energy—such are the characteristics of Sir Hugh Bell, the millionaire iron-master and colliery owner of the Yorkshire and North Midlands districts of England. Sir Hugh is managing director of Bell Brothers, Ltd., a director of Dorman Long & Co., Horden Collieries, the Yorkshire Insurance Company, and the North Eastern Railway. To alleviate labor difficulties he advocates co-operation between employer and employee as the most effective means of overcoming industrial friction. In his business affairs he takes the attitude of an economist with a view to the good of industry and the community as a whole, rather than from the aspect of personal aggrandizement.

APRIL COTTON
EXPORTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Cotton exports during April were nearly doubled as compared with the similar month last year, according to trade statistics gathered by the United States Department of Commerce. The total for last month was 593,209 bales, worth \$55,898,116, compared with 319,748 bales worth \$20,543,657 in April, 1921.

Cotton cloths exported during last month were 51,642,030 square yards worth \$7,247,136 compared with 28,748 square yards worth \$5,036,748 in April a year ago.

Bituminous coal exports fell off by nearly 400,000 tons during April as compared with March.

Public Utility Earnings

HUDSON & MANHATTAN		
April:	1922	1921
Gross revenue	\$935,272	\$872,010
Net	420,220	242,396
Surplus	80,233	3,819
Four months:		
Gross revenue	\$3,690,817	\$3,461,735
Net	1,655,580	1,419,464
Surplus	293,953	70,119

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT		
April:	1922	1921
Gross	\$156,465	\$135,003
Net	44,967	43,380
Surplus	32,327	30,038
Twelve months:		

Gross	\$1,746,350	\$1,648,778
Net	450,389	453,586
Surplus	440,877	420,620
Preferred dividends	143,442	136,900
Balance	297,435	283,720

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT		
April:	1922	1921
Gross	\$70,098	\$68,257
Net	21,628	22,189
Surplus	18,737	19,124
Twelve months:		

LOSS	\$864,884	\$834,914
et	311,238	297,822
surplus	279,579	260,168
ferred dividends ..	37,779	37,779
alance	241,800	222,389

YADKIN RIVER POWER

COMMONWEALTH POWER		
April:	1922	1921
Gross	\$91,476	\$78,972
Net	35,637	30,877
Surplus	21,158	16,742
Twelve months:		
Gross	\$1,124,896	\$967,408

ess	\$1,102,825	\$602,223
et	462,397	408,233
rplus	299,541	239,358
ferred dividends ..	69,910	68,345
alance	229,631	171,013

PALMETTO POWER & LIGHT

April:	1922	1931
Loss	\$47,679	\$45,228
Profit	15,051	13,559
Plus	5,392	4,225
Twelve months:		
Loss	\$572,922	\$552,364

.....	173,379	161,631
plus	57,514	49,030
COMMONWEALTH POWER		
April—	1922	1921
Loss	\$2,609,410	\$2,633,689
	900,327	900,092

l after divs	329,887	269,336
From Jan. 1—	239,922	180,171
oss	10,717,214	10,724,401
t	1,310,867	1,155,157
l after divs	951,807	796,097

Commodity Prices	
NEW YORK, May 23 (Special)—Follow-	
are the day's cash prices for staple	
commercial products:	
May 23	April 23 May 24

	1922	1922	1921	
meat, No. 1 spring	1.74½	1.81½	1.95	to
meat, No. 2 red.	1.40½	1.61½	1.86	J
ats, No. 2 white.	.50	.48½	.53½	\$
ats, No. 2 white	.50	.48½	.53½	ru
ur, Minn. pat.	\$.75	\$.75	10.50	

rd, prime	12.00	11.60	11.50
rk, mess.....	26.50	25.50	25.50
bf, family.....	15.50	16.00	23.00
rar, gran.....	5.30	5.25	6.30
er, No. 2 Phil.....	26.25	25.40	25.81

ad	5.50	5.10	5.00
.....	31.00	31.75	32.00
opper	13.75	12.875	13.25
opper, rib sm shts	.14%	.16%	.16½
ton, Md Uplds.	21.80	18.05	12.75
at 4 1/2 lbs	22.00	18.00	12.00

linens, white	23.00	23.50	27.00	C
ent cloths	.06%	.06%	.04%	h
c	5.45	5.35	5.10	

PLAN FOR SOLVING
TRANSIT PROBLEM
OF PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Mitten Suggests City Ownership—Taxation to Keep Fares Down

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 23 (Special).—Thomas E. Mitten, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, has advanced a plan for solving the transit problem in Philadelphia which involves, or rather suggests:

1. City ownership of all subways, elevated and surface tracks.
2. Cost of added transit to be properly apportioned as between general taxation and assessment of benefited property.
3. Company to supply cars, power and movable equipment and operate under lease, revocable by city, with assured protection of company's investment and a reasonable return thereon.
4. Company operation, with co-operative accomplishment rewarded by added compensation to men and management.

High Fares Lower Income

In a brochure, just off the press, Mr. Mitten calls attention to the fact that when Philadelphia increased its fare from 5 cents to 7 cents, 75,000,000 fewer passengers rode in the year. And the loss was from the short-rider patrons, the best-paying class. Chicago and Boston, with increased fares, Mr. Mitten says, also show a heavy loss in passengers carried, and have not increased their revenue enough to justify the expectation that further increase in fares would be followed by a sufficient increase in revenue to pay interest on added investment required to perfect the service.

It is also pointed out that although there is a great need in Greater New York for more subways, that city's present borrowing capacity does not permit of any material expenditure for added transit. Interest has been earned only upon the relatively small city investment of \$59,000,000 in original subways, but on the \$230,000,000 in new subways, there is an accumulated deficit of \$44,850,000. New York City taxpayers must bear the shortage, which for 1921 exceeded \$9,500,000.

Boston, with \$43,000,000 of public money invested in transit, for three years, showed a deficit of about \$5,000,000.

Property Owners to Pay

Mr. Mitten feels that Philadelphia should take advantage of that most important element left out of account in Boston and New York, and make the property owner pay, into the public treasury, some portion of his profit from rapid transit development, to help pay for its cost.

Cleveland, by many considered the best example of service-at-cost plan, now requires abutting property to share the cost of surface street railway extensions. "Is it not perfectly reasonable," asks the City Club of New York, "to require property benefited in outlying districts to pay for the cost of a rapid-transit line built to serve it?"

In Philadelphia the Rapid Transit Company started its Market Street subway elevated line in 1907-8, and in 1919 was more than \$5,000,000 short of having earned 6 per cent upon the actual money invested, while the city advanced by \$113,000,000 abnormal increase in West Philadelphia tax values alone. Owners of abutting property also secured great advantage from increased values without contributing to the cost.

Mr. Mitten's Conclusions

In view of these facts, and many others brought out in detail by Mr. Mitten, he arrives at the following conclusions:

"Higher fares discourage increased riding and interfere with the extension of home building areas, thus nullifying the main justification for the use of municipal funds in aid of added transit.

"Inability to collect sufficient revenue in fares to meet costs of operation, and in addition pay the interest on city investment, makes necessary the use of some other means to avoid overburdening city credit.

"There being no further inducement for investment of private capital, municipal funds, or those secured through assessment of benefited property, must be depended upon for future transit development.

"Subway and elevated lines relieve surface street congestion to the advantage of general vehicular and pedestrian traffic. This with increased values of public or other property, subject to special assessment for added transit, would justify general taxes bearing a share of the costs of rapid transit development.

"Failure to assess some portion of the costs of added transit upon property owners who are especially benefited exhausts the city's borrowing capacity, and thus prevents the property owners from getting other improvements to which they may be properly entitled.

"Liberal treatment of earlier investment is justified because of the risks taken by original pioneers in developing transit; but a continuation of the present plan of building subways benefiting private property, which takes no risk whatever, is without any such justification.

"A commission of public-spirited citizens, representing the real estate and commercial interests, could, in co-operation with the city and the company, together best plan for added transit."

CENTRAL VERMONT VALUATION

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A tentative valuation of \$22,665,000 for the property owned and used in transportation by the Central Vermont Railway was found today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The company with its subsidiaries operates 586 miles of lines. Its capital account shows assets of a value of \$26,970,000.

LONDON STOCK
MARKET STEADY
BUT RATHER DULL

LONDON, May 23.—Dealings in securities on the stock exchange here were not brisk today, but the markets generally displayed steadiness. The oil group was listless, with operations confined to professional. Royal Dutch was 42 1/2, Shell Transport 5 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2-16.

Support was furnished to industrial, which hardened. Hudson Bay was 6 13-16. The rubber group was dull following the crude article.

Home rails were in demand from investors and were well maintained, with the feeling confident.

Dollar descriptions moved upward early and later were steady. Repurchases caused a rally in Argentine rails.

Some gilt-edged investment issues gained ground. French loans were better on improved advances from Paris. There was quiet buying of Kafirs.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

Call Loans	Basis	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/4%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/4%
Customers' com'l	4 1/2%	4 1/4%
Individ. cus. col. ins.	5 1/2%	5 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 15 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:	
	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$54,000,000	\$900,000,000
Year ago today	45,029,391	775,000,000
Balance	14,000,000	65,700,000
F. R. bank credit	13,883,951	45,300,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	
Prime Eligible Banks—	
30-60 days	3 1/4% to 3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/4% to 3 1/2%
Less Known Banks—	
30-60 days	3 1/4% to 3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/4% to 3 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks—	
30-60 days	2 1/4% to 2 1/2%
Under 30 days	2 1/4% to 2 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RAILWAY FREIGHT
RATE REDUCTION
BELIEVED NEAREarnings Recovery of Carriers Is
Considered Convincing Argu-
ment Toward This Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In connection with President Harding's efforts to quicken the nation-wide business boom, Congress is bringing pressure to bear on the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general downward revision of railway freight rates, and some sort of decision in this regard may be looked for from the commission almost any day now.

Net railroad earnings are considered by many members of Congress to have reached a point where a cut in freight rates on bulky commodities is logical. Any move that the Administration may make in this direction will find ready support in Congress, regardless of political affiliations. Believing that the most propitious time in the year for establishing such rate reductions is at hand with the approaching harvest, the so-called farm bloc in Congress is anxiously awaiting results of a prospective White House conference.

Although the farm bloc members do not find the railroads or the Interstate Commerce Commission guilty of attempting no relief, Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas and chairman of the group of western and southern members, points out that whatever reductions have been authorized have been so belated that they have been of little help to the farmers or to business generally.

Size of Rate Cut

The business of the railroads during recent months, in the opinion of Senator Capper, has been sufficient to warrant the Interstate Commerce Commission taking off a considerable part of the 35 per cent increase which the carriers added to their war-time freight in August, 1920.

Figures compiled by the farm bloc show that the carriers, on the whole, have done a profitable business for 15 months at a time when many other great corporations have lost thousands and millions of dollars. The roads are now in a favorable position to restore United States commerce and through greatly augmenting their own tonnage to secure themselves from loss by putting business-creating rates in effect instead of maintaining what is called a traffic embargo which their present rates enforce. This is the view of the situation taken by the farmer representatives as well as by a great majority of the industrial representatives in Congress.

Net operating profits of \$47,762,800 were reported by the class I railroads during February, according to figures obtained by Senator Capper. This is equivalent to \$4.57 a year on every \$100 of their total valuation. If this valuation basis has been cut as other corporations and business men have written off their losses, or have cut their inventories, the net earnings-rate, Senator Capper believes, would have considerably exceeded this \$4.57.

"For March, without any such reduction in valuation and despite huge purchases of new equipment," said Senator Capper, "the 'Class I' railroads report net earnings of \$53,510,000. This is equivalent to profits of 5.83 per cent a year on the tentative valuation fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

This spread of railroad prosperity is general and not sectional, as shown by a few instances cited by the farm bloc chairman. The Pennsylvania system earned more than \$10,000,000 net in March, compared with \$2,350,000 in March, 1921. The Southern Railway earned \$1,529,000 compared with \$528,000 for the identical periods. The Baltimore & Ohio increased its net earnings more than 30 per cent. The Philadelphia & Reading cleared \$2,464,000 compared with a deficit of \$53,000. The Chicago & Alton turned a deficit of \$39,000 into net earnings of \$509,000. The Erie changed a deficit of \$270,000 into net earnings of \$1,666,000.

The Northern Pacific earned \$1,160,000, compared with \$261,000. The Bangor & Aroostook increased its net earnings more than 200 per cent, the Cincinnati & Texas more than 350 per cent, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul turned a deficit of \$176,000 into more than \$1,000,000 net earnings. The Santa Fe earned more than 14 per cent on its common stock in 1921. The Rock Island, after paying its 7 per cent and 5 per cent preferred dividends, had a surplus of more than \$2,000,000. The Santa Fe's surplus for the year was above \$19,000,000.

Arguments for Farmers

These figures, Senator Capper holds, indicate earnings which the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot afford to ignore in considering the plea for further reductions in rail rates.

It is going to take favorable freight rates to move this year's harvest, especially if the farmers' secondary crops are to be harvested and marketed.

"They went to waste in enormous quantities last year because it cost more to ship them than they were worth at market prices, and these are the crops on which we must rely to fill in any tonnage deficits which may develop during the new crop year," said Senator Capper.

"In proof of this I offer the fact that between 25,000 and 30,000 fewer cars of hay than usual were shipped to one primary market last year, and this is just one instance. There were hundreds and thousands of similar cases."

"Only recently a St. Louis hay merchant, seeking a market for his hay in Cuba, found that hay from Canada was being transported to Havana at \$3 a ton less for freight than he could ship hay from St. Louis to the same port. This shut him out of the West Indian market."

"The roads today haul 100 pounds of first-class freight 3313 miles from

San Francisco to Boston for \$6.16. But they charge \$5 to transport 100 pounds of the same class of freight 1886 miles, or about half this distance, from San Francisco to Kansas City.

"There can be no justification for such discrimination. A western manufacturer of farm implements writes me that his business is greatly crippled because he must pay \$2.08 a hundred to ship machinery to the western coast, when the rate for export to foreign lands is only \$1.15 a hundred, or about half the domestic rate."

"What can we hope to gain by killing domestic trade in this fashion?" Senator Capper demanded. "Seeing these things the people object to depriving their state railroad commissions of all power in the administration of the railroads and the fixing of rates," he added. "They do not believe in nor do I think they will submit to giving the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute power over local rates. Neither do they think it right to compel a local shipper to go clear to Washington and back every time something goes wrong, instead of being able to adjust the difficulty with his state railroad commission as formerly."

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co.)

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
*American Glue pfd.....127	132	*Berkshire Cotton pfd.....124	124
*American Glue com.....105	111	*Boston Wov Hose & Rub cm.115 1/2	120
*American Mfg com.....94	100	*Boston Wov Hose & Rub pfd.....125	125
*American Mfg pfd.....80	84 1/2	*Columbian National Life Ins.200	200
*Arlington Mills.....100	105	*Cornell Mills.....200	200
*Androsoggin Mills.....120	127	*Dartmouth Mfg com.....344	344
*Hates Mfg.....250	260	*Dartmouth Mfg pfd.....78	78
*Berkshire Cotton pfd.....124	124	*Douglas Shoe pfd.....92	96
*Bigelow Hartford Carpet pfd.....93	93	*Drapers' Shop pfd.....96	96
*Boston Wov Hose & Rub cm.115 1/2	120	*Diamond Mills pfd.....96	96
*Boston Wov Hose & Rub pfd.....125	125	*Farr Albano Co.....137	142
*Columbian National Life Ins.200	200	*Fisk Rubber 1st pfd.....80	85
*Cornell Mills.....200	200	*Fairhaven Mills.....96	96
*Dartmouth Mfg com.....344	344	*Faint Mills.....190	221
*Dartmouth Mfg pfd.....78	78	*Great Falls Mfg.....90	98
*Douglas Shoe pfd.....92	96	*Grinnell Mfg.....134	134
*Drapers' Shop pfd.....96	96	*Greenville Tap & Die pfd.....88	88
*Diamond Mills pfd.....96	96	*Greylock Mills.....210	210
*Farr Albano Co.....137	142	*Heywood Wakefield pfd.....101	107
*Fisk Rubber 1st pfd.....80	85	*Hood Rubber pfd.....93	97 1/2
*Fairhaven Mills.....96	96	*Lawton Mills.....154	154
*Faint Mills.....190	221	*Lawrence Glass Co.....114	119 1/2
*Great Falls Mfg.....90	98	*Library Bureau pfd.....100	105
*Grinnell Mfg.....134	134	*Ludlow Mfg Associates.....132	132
*Greenville Tap & Die pfd.....88	88	*Mass Cotton Mills.....147	147
*Greylock Mills.....210	210	*Nashawena Mills.....134	136
*Heywood Wakefield pfd.....101	107	*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.215	226
*Hood Rubber pfd.....93	97 1/2	*Nonquitt Spinning Co.....92	97
*Lawton Mills.....154	154	*Pacific Mills.....159	163
*Lawrence Glass Co.....114	119 1/2	*Papeete Mfg.....170	177
*Library Bureau pfd.....100	105	*Plymouth Cordage Co.....165	175
*Ludlow Mfg Associates.....132	132	*Puget Count Lt & Power pfd.....80	85
*Mass Cotton Mills.....147	147	*Quisset Mill com.....244	259
*Nashawena Mills.....134	136	*Reynolds Shoe pfd.....45	55
*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.215	226	*Sagamore Mfg.....314	340
*Nonquitt Spinning Co.....92	97	*Sharp Mfg com.....108	108
*Pacific Mills.....159	163	*Union Twist Drill pfd.....87	87
*Papeete Mfg.....170	177	*U S Bobbin & Shuttle com.103	114
*Plymouth Cordage Co.....165	175	*U S Bobbin & Shuttle pfd.....75	102
*Puget Count Lt & Power pfd.....80	85	*U S Envelope com.....137	142
*Quisset Mill com.....244	259	*U S Envelope pfd.....106	110
*Reynolds Shoe pfd.....45	55	*Walker Baker & Co Ltd.....117	123
*Sagamore Mfg.....314	340	*Wampanoag Mills.....134 1/2	139 1/2
*Sharp Mfg com.....108	108	*Whitman Mills.....187	200
*Union Twist Drill pfd.....87	87	*Wm. Whitman.....97	100
*U S Bobbin & Shuttle com.103	114	*West Boylston Mfg pfd.....94	94
*U S Bobbin & Shuttle pfd.....75	102	*West Point Mfg Co.....119	119
*U S Envelope com.....137	142	*Yale & Towne Mfg.....289	289
*U S Envelope pfd.....106	110	*Fairhaven Mills com.....170	170
*Walker Baker & Co Ltd.....117	123		
*Wampanoag Mills.....134 1/2	139 1/2		
*Whitman Mills.....187	200		
*Wm. Whitman.....97	100		
*West Boylston Mfg pfd.....94	94		
*West Point Mfg Co.....119	119		
*Yale & Towne Mfg.....289	289		
*Fairhaven Mills com.....170	170		

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffard & Co.,
Fall River, Mass.

Symbol	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.....	85	85
Barnard Mfg. Co.....	117	128
Border City Mfg. Co.....	130	140
Bourne Mills.....	125	125
Chace Mills.....	100	100
Charlton Mills.....	145	145
Corr Mfg. Co.....	107	107
Dartmouth Mills.....	105	112
Fall River Electric Light Co.125	130	130
Flint Mills.....	185	185
Fairhaven Mills.....	101	101
Laurel Lake Mills pfd.....	40	40
Laurel Lake Mills com.....	40	40
Lincoln Mfg. Co.....	118	118
Lochana Mills.....	179	179
Merchants Mfg. Co.....	157	167 1/2
Narragansett Mills.....	120	120
Osborn Mills.....	105	105
Parker Mills.....	30	30
Pilgrim Mills com.....	145	145
Pocasset Mfg. Co.....	72	72
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.....	135	135
Sagadahoc Mfg. Co.....	38	38
Seaconnet Mills.....	45	45
Shove Mills.....	75	80
Stafford Mills.....	110	115
Troy Cotton & W. Mfg. Co.....	122	122
Stevens Mfg. Co.....	122	122
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.....	200	200
Westamoe Mills.....	105	105

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

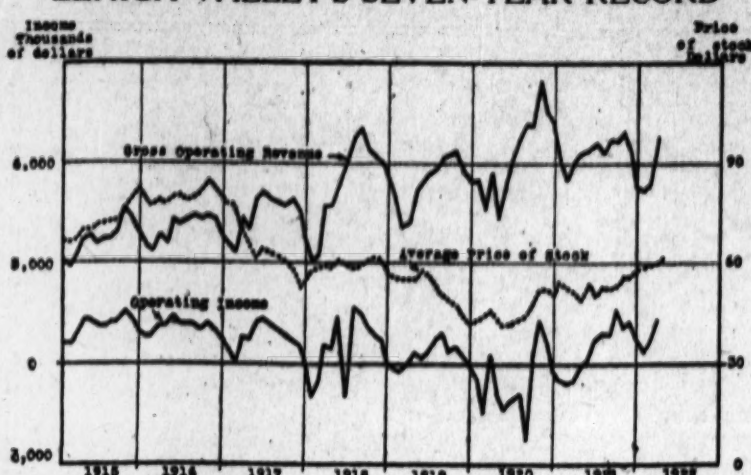
Quoted by Stone & Webster

Symbol	Bid	Asked
Arlington & Rockland Capital.125	125	125
Boston Electric Co pfd.....	83	86
do com.....	117	117
Blackston Val Gas & El Co pfd 87	71	74
do com (par \$50).....	71	74
Cape Breton Elec Co Ltd pfd.....	67	70
do com.....	16	16
Cen Miss Val Elec Prop pfd.....	69	69
do com.....	5	5
Columbus Elec Co pfd.....	88	91
do com.....	68	68
Conn Lt & Power Co pfd.....	107	107
Conn. Power Co pfd.....	86	89
Eastern Texas Electric Co pfd 83	85	85
Edison E I Co, Brockton, cap.179	181	181
El Paso Electric Co pfd.....	85	123
do com.....	121	123
Fall River Works.....	77	77
Galveston-Houston Elec Co pfd 74	74	77
do com.....	30	32
Haverhill Gas Light Co (par \$50) capital.....	80	80
Houghton Co Elec Lt Co pfd.....	17	19
do com (par \$25).....	10	12
do com (par \$25).....	10	12
Jacksonville Traction Co pfd.....	35	35
Lewell Elec Light Corp. cap.179	81	81
Mississippi River Power Co pfd 73 1/2	73 1/2	81
do com.....	23	24 1/2
Northern Texas Elec Co pfd.....	83	85
do com.....	95	95
Nova Scotia Trm & Pow Co pfd 34	34	34
Pub Service Investment Co pfd 83	83	85
do com.....	80	80
Pug Sound Pow & Light Co Fr.102	104	104
do pfd.....	81	83
do com.....	42	44
Rail & Light Securities Co pfd 86	89	89
do com.....	77	76
Savannah Elec & Water pfd.....	15	15
do com.....	15	15
Sierra Pacific Elec Co pfd.....	74	77
do com.....	74 1/2	74 1/2
Tampa Electric Co capital.....131	133	133

CALIFORNIA OIL RECORD

California crude oil production averaged 341,077 barrels daily in April, the highest on record, and 7340 daily above March.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S SEVEN-YEAR RECORD



The story of Lehigh Valley's experience during the period of Federal control does not differ materially from that of the majority of railroads. Sharp rises in wages and cost of materials more than offset increases in traffic, with the result that net operating income failed to keep pace with gross. The chart shows an appreciable narrowing of the spread between gross and net in 1921.

On the above chart the dotted line represents the average monthly price of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

HIGHER PRICES
RETARD BUYING
IN CLOTH TRADECustomers Hesitate, Although
Showing Inclination to Re-
plenish Their Stocks

NEW BEDFORD, May 23 (Special).—Continued mounting of raw cotton prices and the resultant advance in gray goods prices had the effect during the last week of slowing up trading. There was plenty of inquiry for goods, but the higher levels made buyers hesitate. The slackening tendency seemed to have no apparent effect on prices. The various gray goods constructions continued strong and at the close of the week stood at levels radically higher than for several months.

Some Advances Striking

Some of the gains were more or less sensational, as for example, 44 inch 48 squares, which advanced from 7 1/2 cents a yard to a maximum of 8 cents a yard, or a gain of 1/3 of a cent a yard or 4 cents a pound. On 38 1/2 inch 5 1/2 yard 64 by 60s the price was very stiff throughout the week. Some second-hand offerings at levels slightly below the market were quickly absorbed as soon as they appeared, and at the close of the week it was impossible to buy even some of the poorer makes of southern goods at less than 8 1/2 cents for spots, while the best eastern goods was held at 8 1/2 cents. Future deliveries are held fully as high as spots if not more so. There was a very active demand for July and August goods of this construction and others closely related to it, buyers being willing to pay the full spot prices. Manufacturers, however, refused in almost all cases to consider deliveries further ahead than July 4, and practically all the southern mills are now considered to be fully sold up to that date. Eastern mills are rapidly booking their production for June and a few are accepting limited commitments into July at full prices.

Fall River's Business

Fall River's sales for the week are estimated in the neighborhood of 160,000 to 170,000 pieces, or scarcely more than the current week's production, practically all being for near-by delivery.

Sheetings were very strong, especially the heavier goods, and advances of a quarter of a cent or more were not uncommon. Fine fabrics from combed yarns were in demand and there was considerable buying of fancies and novelty goods. Shirtings were particularly active and there was also quite a little doing in some of the staple plain constructions, such as voiles and lawns, with prices tending upward.

It is generally believed that Fall River has been accepting some figures on print cloths that could not, by any stretch of the imagination show a profit on today's raw cotton values, and the general market has only now reached a point where the eastern mill, which has not yet readjusted wages downward, had the slightest chance of a profit.

Percale Prices Lower

One of the features of the week was the naming of percale prices by the M. G. D. Borden organization at levels in some cases actually lower than the prices for the previous season. These percale prices, coming as they did from Fall River at a time when raw cotton was jumping a half a cent to a cent a pound a day, created a great deal of talk in the market, since they were so far out of line with gray goods levels. The business done on them, while very encouraging in volume was not sufficient to set out the line, and is pointed out as an example of how very sluggish is the jobbing business. This has been the only disquieting feature of the week, and indicates that the buying, of course, has been largely on hopes of a revival in finished goods lines. While such a revival is considered likely, there is nothing to indicate how soon it will come and for that reason many distributors of the more conservative type are still limiting their commitments.

The settlement of the wage situation in New England and the ending of the various strikes now in progress is looked for in the near future and is expected to do much toward straightening out the uncertainty and establishing general confidence at the present price levels.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 23.—Consols for money here today were 87 1/2. Grand Trunk 1 1/2. De Beers 11 1/2. Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short and three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

RADIO POPULARITY
PROMISES A FUTURE
FOR THE INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, May 23.—President Eisemann of the National Radio Chamber of Commerce says: "A survey of the country by Department of Commerce and other agencies reveals that in New York City alone there are 300,000 radio amateurs owning radio receiving sets or listening nightly to broadcasting programs. It is estimated that in the United States there are about 1,500,000 home instruments in use."

"A survey of the New York industry as to production this year shows a small group of manufacturers had unfilled orders on their books totaling nearly \$30,000,000."

"Comparison of growth of automobile, phonograph and radio phone industries completed by the Copper & Brass Research Association shows there are 10,000,000 automobiles in use in United States today and about 4,000,000 phonographs. In 1914, a typical phonograph year, output of machines was 514,000, having value of \$15,289,000, and 27,321,000 records with value of \$11,111,000. It is not impossible that with government interest behind radio development, a potential market of approximately 5,000,000 receiving sets will be approached within five years."

"The estimated value of a receiving set is placed at \$50, on which basis it would mean that about \$50,000,000 will be spent annually during the next five years for new installations."

"It is reported that about 5,000,000 pounds of copper are utilized for every 1,000,000 instruments."

EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

Seven of 12 leading industries reported increased employment during April, while five showed decreases, the United States Department of Labor says. The most important increases were 34.9 per cent in hosiery and underwear and 27.9 per cent in leather manufacturing. Cotton manufacturing showed a decrease of 25.7 per cent, and cotton finishing of 11.9 per cent.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK
CONTINUES GOOD

The current issue of Harvard Economic Service says: "We see no reason for pessimism in the failure of business in April to show a further advance over the gains of March. The two causes which have been most important in impeding expansion—elementary weather and the coal strike—are sufficiently obvious. The favorable elements—expanding production, sustained activity in the building industry, and strengthening markets—are more fundamental in nature, and show the powerful forces now making for advance."

In response to quickened demand, continuous coal production has recently shown an increase. This has been obtained through greater activity at the mines not affected by the strike order, rather than through resumption of work at those closed by the strike. Without doubt the most favorable factor in the economic situation at the present time is the broadening of the upward swing of prices. The number of commodities which show increases has expanded greatly during the past few weeks."

UNITED STATES'
TRADE RECOVERING

NEW YORK, May 23.—American import and export trade is increasing and will soon reach normal, Dr. Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce declared last night at dinner given by the National Council of American Importers and Traders. The increase in production by European industries, with a stronger currency and growth of buying over in foreign markets, promises a bright future for American improvement and exporters, he said.

STEEL MILL LABOR SURVEY

Federal Secretary of Labor Davis will make a tour of steel mills in Pennsylvania and other states to study labor and manufacturing conditions, in connection with President Harding's desire for abolition of the 12-hour day.

SYNDICATE MAKES
OFFER OF STOCK
OF NEW YORK BANK

NEW YORK, May 23.—A syndicate which has acquired from the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company 40,994 shares of National Bank of Commerce stock, is offering them at \$267 a share, to yield about 6 per cent, based on the regular \$12 dividend and \$4 extra.

The total capitalization of the National Bank of Commerce is \$25,000,000, par \$100, and surplus and undivided profits as of May 5, 1922, was \$36,206,000. In the last 10 years the bank has increased its net deposits from \$104,259,000 to \$302,190,000, while its capital stock has remained unchanged. The bank has had an unbroken dividend record since its inception, having been on an 8 per cent basis for 38 years prior to 1916. The members of the syndicate recommending these shares for investment are Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Lazard Freres, Lehman Bros., Hallgarten & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler.

SOUTHERN ROAD'S
EARNINGS GAIN

The Southern Railway's freight earnings, reflecting the general improvement in the South, for the first time this year have surpassed those of 1921. By the end of April, 1922, the road's freight gross earnings were \$61,394 less than those of the corresponding period last year. In the first week of May, freight gross showed an increase of \$140,876 of 6.70 per cent over the similar week of 1921. In the second week of May freight gross increased 9.80 per cent over the similar week of 1921. To May 14, 1922, Southern's estimated freight gross was \$301,225 or 0.65 per cent ahead of a year ago.

40,994 Shares
of the Capital Stock of the
National Bank of Commerce
in New York
Organized 1839

Total Capitalization (250,000 shares par value \$100) \$25,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits (as of May 5, 1922) 36,206,000

Regular dividends payable January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1

Free from Federal Normal Income Tax

With regard to the activities and growth of the Bank, its President, Mr. James S. Alexander, has written us as follows:

"Referring to your advice that you have purchased a block of stock of this Bank and to your request for information respecting its history, growth and condition, I beg to advise you as follows:

The Bank of Commerce in New York was organized

Will Strive for College Running Titles in Harvard Stadium, Friday and Saturday

Tentative Schedule for Next Olympics

Hasty, Rommel and Perkins. Umpires—
Dineen, Walsh and Evans. Time—2h. 15m.

AN IDEAL CAMP FOR BOYS

CAMP ROPIOA

ON LONG LAKE, MAINE

Apply Geo. A. Stanley, Biddeford, N. H.

and of the series 7 to 1. Except in the third inning the home team could not batter their hits. Curtis Fullerton finished up the game and retired six of the seven men who faced him. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 7 1
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 1

Batteries—Morton and O'Neill; Quinn, Karr, Fullerton and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Wilson, Connolly and Moriarty. Time—1h. 50m.

RUTH'S FIRST HOMER HELPS
NEW YORK, May 23—George Ruth's first home run of the season, in the eighth inning here today, was the first run scored off Vangilder, and led to the Browns' downfall. New York tied the score in the ninth and won out in the thirteenth on Meusel's single, Pipp's sacrifice and Scott's double. Meusel's hit was his first of the championship year, and Ruth's his second.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
N.Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	2	1
ST. L.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	12	1

Batteries—Shawkey, Bush, and Schang; Vangilder, Pruett, and Seeverd. Winning pitcher—Shawkey.

PRESIDENT SEES SENATORS LOSE
WASHINGTON, May 22—Edward Collins' batting went a long way toward Chicago's defeat of Washington today, 4 to 3, the second baseman driving out two three-base hits. A fast double play on Hooper—Judge to Beckinbaugh—Judge to Hooper—Turner. The President and Mrs. Harding attended the game, the proceeds of which were turned over to a benefit fund.

Changings.....	0 102 10 000 0	4 7 0
Washington.....	0 200 000 00 1	7 1
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Erickson and Garrity. Umpire—Hildebrand and Nallin. Time—2h. 10m.		

TIE AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—Rain stopped the game between the Athletics and Detroit in the midst of the eleventh inning with both teams tied 5 to 5. Clark, a Tiger recruit, pinch hitting with two men on in the high, drove a home run, tying the score. Gintars, Helman, and Veltje

also made circuit blows. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
Detroit..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 5-11 0
Philadelphia. 3 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 5- 8, 0

Batteries—Pillotte, Daus and Baesler;
Hasty, Rommel and Perkins. Umpires—
Dineen, Walsh and Evans. Time—2h. 15m.

AN IDEAL CAMP FOR BOYS

CAMP ROPIOA

ON LONG LAKE, MAINE

Apply Geo. A. Staples, Biddeford, N. H.

ATHLETICS

DELEGATES PAY A VISIT TO HARVARD

United States Football Men Entertained by Motor Trip and Luncheon

A sightseeing trip through Middlesex County, culminating in a visit to Harvard University and a luncheon under the auspices of the Harvard Athletic Association, constituted the forenoon program for delegates to the annual convention of the United States Football Association in session here. This afternoon the delegates return to take part in the third business session at the Hotel Essex, at which several matters of major importance are scheduled to be brought up.

These include the appeal of the Keystone Club of the West Pennsylvania Football Association against the decision of the national appeals committee, a petition which was placed upon the agenda on its first presentation to the delegates yesterday. Discussion will also be renewed on the motion to promote soccer among secondary schools, and the question of a national amateur football is due for a thorough overhauling. Recommendations of great benefit to the smaller organizations, according to Secretary T. W. Cahill, will probably be passed upon by the council today.

No report has as yet been received as to the sending of an American soccer team to the next Olympics. That matter will be referred to the council meeting this afternoon.

Meetings of the council will take place tomorrow morning and afternoon, when the officers for the coming year will be elected. The convention will close with the annual banquet, which will be held under the auspices of the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association and at which the Mayor of Boston is scheduled to appear.

The most important development in yesterday afternoon's session was the adoption of a national amateur cup competition, to be carried on a basis similar to that of the present open national cup event. The report of Winton Barker of St. Louis, chairman of the western cup committee, occasioned much interest, since it touched on the allegation that the Todd shipyard team had been "roughly handled" in St. Louis during its visit for the national final. The result was the appointment of a special committee to go into the matter and report back to the council this afternoon.

According to Treasurer Haddock's report, the association has enjoyed its most successful season financially, having on hand a balance of more than \$10,000.

HARVARD NINE WINS FROM COLGATE, 2 TO 1

Playing up-to-date baseball, the Harvard varsity defeated Colgate University in the Stadium yesterday, 2 to 1. The Crimson made only one hit during the game against five for Colgate, and yet won out. R. H. Russell, ES, pitched for Harvard, and he was found for five hits, he kept them well scattered and was effective with men on bases. He was also given splendid support in the field. Blume pitched for Colgate and showed up finely, giving only one base on balls in addition to the lone hit.

Colgate scored its run in the first inning on a base on balls to Kelly, who went to third on a single by Steffen and scored while Steffen was being run down between first and second. Harvard scored a run in the third when O'Hern made an error on Lincoln's grounder. Lincoln went to second on Gordon's sacrifice, reached third when Hearn made a wild throw to catch him at third on Conlon's grounder and scored on Owen's sacrifice fly to center. Harvard's winning run came in the eighth when Owen received a base on balls, went to second when Buell tried a sacrifice, the latter being safe when E. Barnes dropped the throw. Both players advanced a base on Janin's sacrifice bunt. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Harvard..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1 0
Colgate..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 4
Batteries—Russell and Murphy; Blume and J. Barnes; Umpires—Stafford and Barry. Time—1 hr. 55 m.

PICKUPS

Speaker has seldom hit as hard in Boston, since joining the Cleveland brigade, as he is doing now. Two singles, a double, triple and home run in the first two days of his visit here is enough to make Sisler, Cobb and the rest of the team feel that Ruth's first home run drive of the year was directed against the right field bleachers, and it is said to have come within a very short distance of clearing the stand. It was on the first fly pitched to him by Vangilder in the eighth inning. The St. Louis Cardinals struck a real and unexpected snag when the Boston Braves hit today. Two straight reversals at the hands of the tallenders, at a time when the team might profit by Giant defeats, was not what Mound City fans were prepared for after Branch Rickey's men had successfully met all other comers.

Although held to one hit, which did not count in the scoring, Harvard University defeated Colgate University at Soldier Field yesterday, 2 to 1. Colgate took the lead in the opening session, but Harvard came back in the third on a fumble, sacrifice, wild throw and sacrifice fly. Harvard made the winning run in the eighth on a base on balls to Owen, Buell's bunt on which the first baseman dropped the throw, Janin's error, and Hallock's squeeze bunt on which Owen scored. The Crimson's only hit was a liner by Conlon through the box and came in the first inning. Russell, on the mound for the winners, pitched a good game, holding Colgate to five asfates.

ARGENTINE TEAM WINS

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., May 22.—In the first round of the Whitney Cup polo tournament today the Argentine team defeated Earl W. Hopping's Eastcott team. The score was 5 to 2. Later, Lord Wimborne's Quindunk team beat the Argentine second team, 6 to 5, after having given the visitors a four-goal handicap.

Van Vleck Wins in Prestwick Golf

Donald B. Parson and J. D. Chapman, Americans, Defeated

PRESTWICK, Scotland, May 23 (By The Associated Press).—C. E. Van Vleck, member of the Garden City Club, won from W. S. Aldridge, of Leatherhead, in the second day's play in the British amateur golf championship tournament here. The score was 5 and 4. Van Vleck used a brassie from the tee without sand and out-drove Aldridge every time except once, when he duffed his shot.

Van Vleck holed a chip shot from near the edge of the green at the first hole to win in 3. He was 2 up at the turn and was out in 40 to Aldridge's 43. Van Vleck won the thirteenth and fourteenth, clinching the match. Donald B. Parson of Youngstown, O., was eliminated by Alex. Menzies of Raistoun, 3 up and 1 to play. Parson lost chiefly through bad putting, which was relieved only by a flash of brilliancy in this department of the game on the thirteenth and fifteenth greens. On the latter green he holed a 10-yard putt.

John D. Chapman, of Greenwich, Conn., was eliminated by H. E. Taylor of Mid-Surrey, Taylor won from the American by 1 up (19 holes).

KNOX COLLEGE TRACK WINNER

Captures Second Annual Midwest Conference Meet

NORTHFIELD, Minn., May 20 (Special).—Winning the relay and six firsts out of 15 events, Knox College of Galesburg, Ill., won the second annual track meet of the Mid-West College Conference held here today. Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., where the meet was held, took second place, while Beloit College of Beloit, Wis., was third. Knox's all-around superiority won in the meet. In only three events, did Knox fail to place. Carleton with only one first scored enough seconds and thirds to place second. The meet was attended by over 4000 people and was the fastest ever held by colleges in this part of the country. Records established last year at the first meet were broken in 11 events. G. W. Hunter, Knox; W. C. Cole, Cornell; Fred Brandes, Hamilton, tied for the highest point total, each man placing first in two events. Fred Luepfer, athletic director at the University of Minnesota, acted as referee and starter. The summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by G. W. Hunter, Knox; G. J. Allen, Carleton, second; T. H. Johnson, third; H. L. Damsburg, Carleton, fourth. Time—1:55. 100-Yard Dash—Won by P. B. Bridgeford, Knox; S. Stephens, Hamilton, second; R. L. Powell, Carleton, third; E. W. Knox, fourth. Time—1:10. 220-Yard Dash—Won by B. O. Root, Knox; Bridgeford, Knox, second; A. M. Rhind, Knox, third; Powell, Carleton, fourth. Time—2:35. 440-Yard Dash—Won by W. C. Cole, Cornell; W. Naused, Carleton, second; P. E. Adams, Knox, third; H. March, Carleton, fourth. Time—5:05. 220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Hunter, Knox; H. Thompson, Beloit, second; B. Gate, Beloit, third; Allen, Carleton, fourth. Time—2:25. Half-Mile Run—Won by W. C. Cole, Cornell; Naused, Carleton, second; T. E. Thompson, Carleton, third; V. A. Picken, Beloit, fourth. Time—4:15. One-Mile Run—Won by Fred Brandes, Hamilton; W. V. Burger, Carleton, second; Miller, Knox, third; W. Kerfoot, Hamilton, fourth. Time—4:40. Two-Mile Run—Won by Brandes, Hamilton; Miller, Knox, second; N. S. Harris, Cornell, third; M. G. Chapel, Beloit, fourth. Time—10:10. 3-Mile Run—Won by Knox; Cornell, second; Hamilton, third. Time—15:20. Pole Vault—Won by F. H. Griggs, Knox, 12 ft. 6 in.; Theodore Street, Carleton, second, 11 ft. 6 in.; Alex. McCallister, Beloit, and B. Gates, Beloit (tied for third), 11 ft. 6 in.

Shotput—Won by Bert West, Carleton, 35 ft. 4 in.; Lay Bowe, Carleton, second, 35 ft. 7 in.; Nils Dahlgren, Beloit, third, 36 ft. 3 in.; W. Fleckenstein, Carleton, fourth, 35 ft. 2 in.

Running High Jump—Won by G. Rankin, Knox, 5 ft. 1 1/2 in.; Peacock, Hamilton, second, 5 ft. 4 in.; Gates, Beloit, R. March, Carleton; Fleckenstein, Carleton; Dee, Cornell; and Thompson, Cornell, tied for third, 5 ft. 3 in.

Discus Throw—Won by Dahlgren, Beloit, 120 ft. 5 in.; John Middleton, Carleton, second, 115 ft. 2 in.; Fleckenstein, Carleton, third, 117 ft. 8 in.; J. O'Neill, Cornell, fourth, 114 ft. 9 in.

Broad Jump—Won by R. P. Sward, Knox, 22 ft. 5 1/2 in.; C. Adie, Beloit, second, 22 ft. 4 1/2 in.; Farnham, Knox, third, 21 ft. 4 1/2 in.; Gates, Beloit, fourth, 20 ft. 11 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Walter Spradley, Carleton, 112 ft. 3 in.; Ray Pleson, Knox, second, 114 ft. 3 in.; Jules Nygren, Beloit, third, 114 ft. 3 in.; H. C. Klaus, Hamilton, fourth, 145 ft.

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Broad Jump—Won by R. P. Sward, Knox, 22 ft. 5 1/2 in.; C. Adie, Beloit, second, 22 ft. 4 1/2 in.; Farnham, Knox, third, 21 ft. 4 1/2 in.; Gates, Beloit, fourth, 20 ft. 11 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Walter Spradley, Carleton, 112 ft. 3 in.; Ray Pleson, Knox, second, 114 ft. 3 in.; Jules Nygren, Beloit, third, 114 ft. 3 in.; H. C. Klaus, Hamilton, fourth, 145 ft.

Discus Throw—Won by Dahlgren, Beloit, 120 ft. 5 in.; John Middleton, Carleton, second, 115 ft. 2 in.; Fleckenstein, Carleton, third, 117 ft. 8 in.; J. O'Neill, Cornell, fourth, 114 ft. 9 in.

Broad Jump—Won by R. P. Sward, Knox, 22 ft. 5 1/2 in.; C. Adie, Beloit, second, 22 ft. 4 1/2 in.; Farnham, Knox, third, 21 ft. 4 1/2 in.; Gates, Beloit, fourth, 20 ft. 11 1/2 in.

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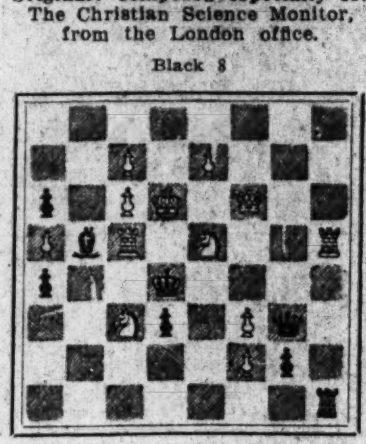
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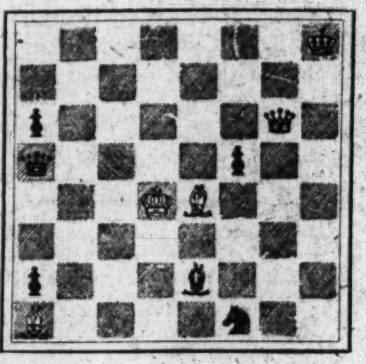
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White to move
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Pirandello, Rising Figure in Contemporary Italian Drama

THE English world of the theater has discovered at last that Italian drama means more than D'Annunzio and Benelli. Not long ago, in Forzano's "Christopher Sly," suggested by the induction to Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew," London rose to a charming piece of work that promoted its author at once from the ranks of opera librettist to that of dramatic poet. And, indeed, close scrutiny of the delightful play reveals its primal destination: the opera; the author, upon reconsideration, must have seen that it was too good to be betrayed by the necessary distortions of the conventional musical setting and, to the good fortune of his audience and himself, made a straight play of it.

Now comes Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author," a play which with his familiar intellectual gyrations and somersaults. Are there others? Not many. Nicodemus is effective but not very original; the minor dramatists of the futurist and "grotesque" schools are experimenting with something more, as in "Rosso di San Secondo." Pirandello, of them all, has established his pre-eminence by virtue of a series of plays that attract at once with their undoubted originality, their antics with the problems that have disturbed mankind for generations, their involved plots and crisp speech.

A Poet Since 1889

Pirandello was born in 1867 at Girgenti, Sicily. After a thorough education in Italy he went to the University of Bonn, where he was graduated in philosophy and philology. His subsequent career has been devoted to teaching; since 1907 he has been one of the faculty of the Istituto Superiore di Magistero Penitente at Rome. He began his literary career as a poet, in 1889, and by 1901 had issued six books of verse. The next year witnessed his debut as a novelist, with "Il Turco," and two years later his reputation was definitely established with one of the queerest productions of the century, the novel "Il Fu Mattia Pascal." It is written in the witty, fluent style that has become associated with Pirandello's name, and reveals one of the traits that is so common in the later plays: a capability of treating humorously situations of underlying seriousness. In a general way, the plot may be likened to Arnold Bennett's "Buried Alive."

In his fiction—which covers a multitude of short tales—Pirandello has been called a "gray pessimist"—a sobriquet that seems to match his paradoxical style with a corresponding paradox: his pessimism is not a pessimism of the type usually found among Anglo-Saxons; underneath it, one feels, flows a strong current of faith. There is, in all he has done, a topsy-turvy element; now he seems to be the hopeless cynic, when at once he becomes sentimental and soft-hearted; one moment he is filled with Christian self-abnegation, which, as likely as not, may soon turn to anarchic denial. In a single word, he is an "intellectual." He is restless, unstable, thought and feeling do not seem in him to have reached a state of equilibrium. Now one phase, now the other, is uppermost, with a resultant kaleidoscope of many-colored notions, ideas, feelings.

A Scholarly Playwright

Any consideration of his plays should bear in mind that the man is trained in philosophy and philology. Instead of writing books upon modern problems, he makes plays about them. But he is no dogmatist. Rather is he the smiling, at times malicious, inquirer, fond of turning up things and leaving them quite as unsettled as ever. He has been credited with having brought to the stage his own peculiar humorism, upon which, by the way, he has written a tightly packed volume, and he is no small asset to the "grotesque" movement. Yet he is bigger than that movement, if incidentally of it. Like its writers, he is fond of calling his plays anything but a play—a parable, a play yet to be written, and more in the same vein. So, too, he likes to give strange names to his pieces: "It's So, If You Think It Is," "If Not, That's So."

It is amusing to think that on the score of these designations the grotesques should have been counted among the Europeans influenced by Shaw. Shaw, to be sure, affected similar sub-titles, such as "a sermon in crude melodrama" and other familiar ones; he sought provoking titles, too, as witness "You Never Can Tell." But didn't a certain Shakespeare write "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night, or What You Will"? There is a slight Shavian element in Pirandello; he is capable of writing a letter, for example, to the leading feminine character in his "If Not, That's So," telling her what a difficult part is hers and what a hard time she must expect to have in finding a leading lady to vivify her upon the stage; he is, like the ebullient Irishman, a ventilator of ideas. He is not, however, anything like Shaw's equal in eloquence, perspicacity, wit. His later work groups him with the "grotesque" theater in its search for intellectual thrills. The Grand Guignol is nearer to the grotesque writers than Shaw; and in Italy it is a Grand Guignol in quest of mental as well as physical shudders.

"Sicilian Limes"

Pirandello's early work for the stage is hardly indicative of the direction his later work is to take. Examine, for instance, the delicate trifle called "Lumie di Sicilia" ("Sicilian Limes"). This is a charming, sentimental play in one act; the rustic Miceucco has educated his sweetheart Sina at his expense, and she has become a prima donna while he has remained the piccolo player of the town band. He leaves his rural retreat to meet her upon an evening in which her admirers are paying homage to her art. But an unbridgeable gap yawns between them; he is the coun-

try bumpkin still, she is the renowned songstress; his homely virtues and her worldliness are civilizations apart. Back to his farm he goes, crushingly disillusioned; she, unthinking and unfeeling idol of her sphere, goes back to her admirers, distributing among them the Sicilian limes that the poor fellow had brought her. The piece dates from 1911; a revision of it made in 1920 spoils the simple effectiveness of the short play by introducing a moment of unnatural repentance in Sina; instead of distributing the limes gaily to her guests, she stands in tears before her former sweetheart, who repudiates her confidant and dashes away.

From such a play as this to "Pensaci, Giacomo!" ("Giacomo, Stop and Consider!") is not a very long stride, although the later piece is replete with satire and social insight. There is something amusing in the spectacle of the vindictive professor who marries a young girl in order to leave behind him a long-lived widow, who will drain the government purse with years of pension-paying. Of course the plot means very little as such to Pirandello; it is the intellectual by-play that most fascinates him.

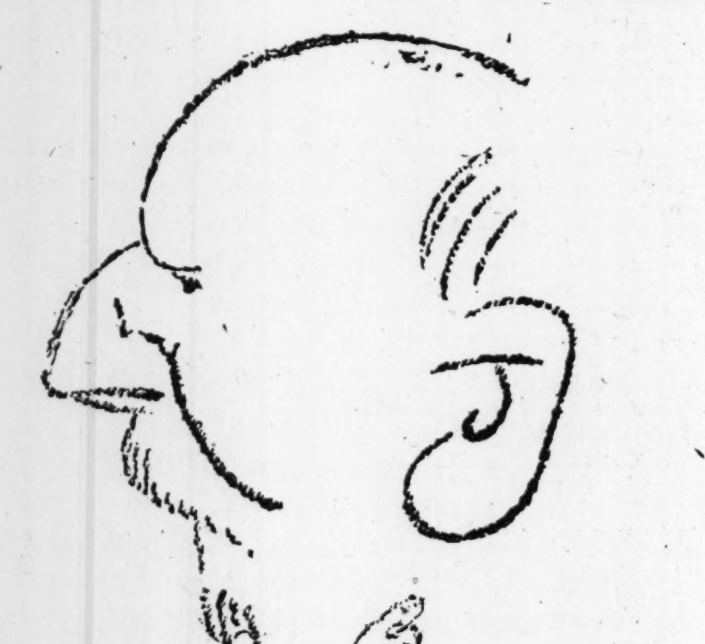
Variety of Themes

His plays are numerous and uneven; he is capable of the veriest melodrama, which no amount of intellectual novelty can rescue from its inherent dramatic futility. At his worst he is hectic, though never as bad as the younger writers of "grotesques," who fashion characters that wear wheels where their eyes are and perform similar feats of silly symbolism. At his best, however, Pirandello is in the popular phrase, a treat. If he chooses to deal soberly with a social problem he is dignified, dramatic, effective. He does not sacrifice the meaningfulness of human speech to the meaningless of mere textbook "action"; he is not afraid to let his people talk. And most certainly is he not afraid to let his people talk when he writes what might be called his farces of intellect.

The skeptic in Pirandello rebels against his professional self; indeed, it is a distinguishing trait of the man, entire theater that he is ever conscious of the warring selves within each personality. Hence such a delightful piece of work as "Costi e se vi pare" ("It's So, If You Think It Is")—in which he disports himself with the ancient query, "What is Truth? And the answer? That, literally, is another question! We are, he seems to tell us, what we think we are."

It is in such plays as this, in "Six Characters in Search of an Author," and in his latest play, "Enrico IV," that Pirandello is seen at his best. He settles nothing, leaving the baffling elements fresh for a new combination. This may not be greatness, but it is a rare skill that bears fruit in enlightening laughter. The nearest analogue to it in contemporary drama is Benavente's "Bonds of Interest." The Spaniard is, perhaps, slightly the better, with his keener shifts, his freer flight, his richer palette.

I. G.



Luigi Pirandello, From Caricature by Natinguerra

Ruth Chatterton in New Arthur Richman Comedy

Special from Monitor Bureau

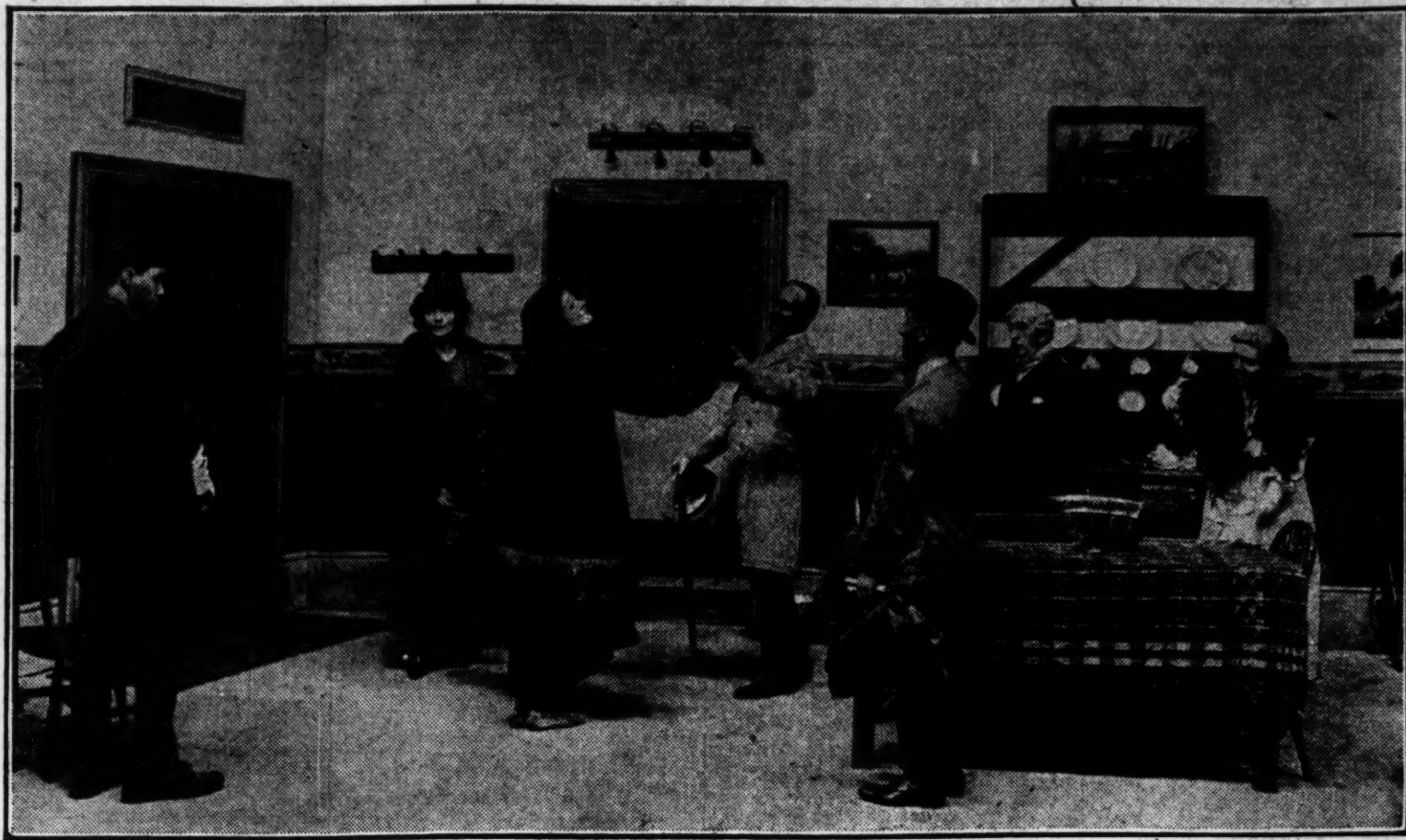
San Francisco, May 16.—Columbia Theatre—"The Awful Truth," a comedy in three acts by Arthur Richman, first production by Henry Miller on May 15. The cast: Lucy Winer.....Ruth Chatterton Norman Satterly.....Bruce McRae Daniel Leeson.....Paul Harvey Rustace Trent.....Geoffrey Kerr Josephine Trent.....Corn Witherspoon Jayson.....Elmer Brown Celeste.....Annette Westbay Rufus Kempster.....Bert Leigh Mrs. Leeson.....Louise Macintosh

The awful truth is that the play by Arthur Richman is disappointing. Only the charm and artistry of Ruth Chatterton and the excellent work of Paul Harvey and Bruce McRae make the drama interesting, but because of the excellence of the production it was well received by the first-night audience. The local press was even more enthusiastic than the audience! "The Awful Truth" is a society drama, deriving its name from the fact that a charming divorcee is carrying on an animated flirtation with her former husband, whom she continues to love. Lucy Warren, the New York divorcee, with a bit of scandal attached to her name by Dame Rumor, is engaged to Daniel Leeson, an oil magnate from Oklahoma, and plans to enter into a marriage of financial convenience. Leeson and his aunt learn of the scandalous rumor and insist upon knowing the truth before Leeson marries her.

the inevitable happy ending. Unfortunately too rapid speech and lowered voices deprived the audience of its right to understand a large part of the dialogue. Had more of the lines been intelligible the interest might have been more sustained and the drama as such proved of greater value.

The acting and staging of the production were superb. Ruth Chatterton as the sophisticated but delightfully irresponsible Lucy was a rarely delightful specimen of femininity, equal to all occasions. (Her gowns deserve a paragraph of praise all to themselves!) Paul Harvey as the egotistical resident of Oklahoma gave a superb character portrayal of a difficult role. His work was one of the outstanding features of the performance. Bruce McRae as the husband, struggling between instinct and intelligence, gave an interesting characterization, and the supporting cast was excellent save for the fact that in the case of the part of Josephine Trent there seemed to be a misfit between the lines and the personality as portrayed by Miss Witherspoon.

Henry Miller was pulled on to the stage by Miss Chatterton and Mr. McRae after the close of the second act, and in a brief curtain speech he stated that never in all his theatrical experience had he witnessed so perfect a first night performance. He added that the first rehearsal had taken place but 12 days before, and that it was his great ambition to give San Francisco such a premier every two weeks. San Francisco hopes that his ambition will soon be realized.



Jean Stirling (the Lass o' Laughter) Is Freed From Boarding House Drudgery by the News That She Is the Long-Lost Heiress to Maxwell Towers

"Lass o' Laughter" Promises to Be Popular in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 5.—The Queen's Theatre—"Lass o' Laughter," comedy by Edith Carter and Nan Marriott Watson. The cast: Mrs. Nicholson.....Jean Cadell Davie Nicholson.....Frank Pettigall Sandy MacDougal.....George Desmond Jean Stirling.....Nan Marriott Watson Martin Cox.....F. B. J. Sharp Lady Allis Weyman.....Henrietta Watson Charles Dennia.....Nicholas Hannen Hon. Ian Maxwell.....F. Percival Clark Richards.....Lionel Williams Ronald, Earl Maxwell, Frederick Worlock

Sir James Barrie went to the dress rehearsal of "Lass o' Laughter" at the Queen's Theatre, and said "It will run for a year." He also said: "They (meaning that destructive tribe, dramatic critics) may state it a bit but I r-a-a-ther think they'll be carried away." They were. They struggled hard to keep up the legend that "sentimental flappodoodle" had no effect on them. But they were "r-a-a-ther carried away."

Miss Carter and Miss Marriott Watson, touring together in the provinces, decided one day that they had had enough of it and that they must (a) write a successful play and make money and (b) get one back on the dandies they had experienced. They therefore ran their mental eye over all the successful plays they had known, finishing with "Peg o' My Heart" and "Paddy the Next Best Thing," and they worked out the precise formula and exact ingredients needed for a popular play. When one says that the heroine starts as a slavey in a Glasgow lodging-house, is discovered to be the heiress to a Scottish fortune, fills in two acts in having her lodging-house edges sandpapered away in a Scottish mansion and winds up by marrying the heir to the title, enough has been said to show that it is not regarded as an essential ingredient.

However, Miss Nan Marriott Watson, as the lass whose philosophy is to "laugh, an' laugh even when I want to cry," laughed her engaging way on the first night into every heart excepting the critic who called her play "sentimental flappodoodle," and he, of course, had no heart to laugh her way into. She was attractive as the slavey in the first act, most engaging in the second act, in silk pajamas with her hair fluff and out about her face, and so fetching in her wedding dress in the last act that she received an extra round of applause. Whether she is being checked by Lady Allis for calling the horrified butler "M," Richards or for showing off her new dresses to the stable boy, or apostrophizing her ancestor's picture, she has always the "charm" of which a Breville character says: "If you have it nothing else matters; if you don't have it—nothing else matters either." And one could agree with the gentleman in the gallery who, when she was apologizing in her speech, at the close of the play, for her failings as an orator, remarked soothingly, "Well you're all right as an actress, anyway."

She is in the direct line of succession to "Peg o' My Heart" and "Paddy the Next Best Thing." The play should certainly go for a year without difficulty and perhaps even "Paddy" with its record run may only be the "next best" after all.

The Lass o' Laughter had a supporting company which put in a lot of good acting. Miss Jean Cadell as Mrs. Nicholson, the engagingly villainous landlady who knows that the Lass is not a real heiress after all and is suitably confounded when she tries to trade on her knowledge, and Frank Pettigall as Davie Nicholson who is a slow-witted but very faithful champion of the "Lass" made—with the exception of the Lass herself—the hit of the evening. These were really masterly studies. Miss Henrietta Watson was very effective as Lady Allis, Mr. Worlock as a natural hero and Mr. Nicholas Hannen made a real part of the "dude." The other parts were done with finish and style.

The play itself is much better written than either "Peg" or "Paddy." There is some quite original treatment of familiar situations. It may not be true to life—although life itself is generally more untrue to life than

books or plays. Nothing could be more untrue to life than a provincial actress helping to write a play with the deliberate object of getting it produced in London, and not only suc-

ceeding, but making a hit in the name part. Yet that is what Miss Nan Marriott Watson did. At any rate, there is plenty of fun in the play and some genuine wit. Miss Edith Carter, as her friends know, finds writing dialogue as easy as falling off a log and for this reason there was a verve and logic in the whole three acts which is not always apparent in plays of this kind. Anyhow a first night audience found the play thoroughly to its taste.

R. J. F.

American Stage Settings

SETTING the American stage, even in these advanced days of theatrical mechanics, is a problem of no mean magnitude. In the United States there are no immensities of playhouse space such as exist in German theatres, wherein a Reinhardt may set a Danton at the dock with frantic mobs roaring from stage and audience. Sinking stages, sliding stages and revolving are beyond the ken of most Americans.

American theatres are seldom marvels in themselves, yet wonders are worked upon their comparatively barren stages. Since Gordon Craig's teachings began to take effect, since David Belasco improved lighting in 1915, domestic dramatic settings have steadily bettered. The swinging stage in "On Trial" was an interesting innovation, yet for the most part such mechanics have not flourished in America. A successful New York production whether it be "The Emperor Jones" or "Sally" sooner or later goes on the road where special stages may not exist. Comparative simplicity, therefore, must be the keynote of scene and setting.

Yet, on the whole, American stagecraft seems exceeding good. It contains such varying schools as those of David Belasco and Joseph Urban, it has found favor with symbolism and dabbled in the expressionistic, it has borrowed from Rome and Rio, from Turin and Tokyo, and has evolved a school of scenic craftsmen who not only set Shakespeare wisely and well but turn their hands to the exigencies of revue and musical comedy. Mr. Urban's powers are as pulsant utilized for the ends of Mr. Ziegfeld and his Follies as for "Twelfth Night."

The merest, shoddiest revue or musical piece that not so long ago would have remained content with wrinkled canvas clumsily painted upon, now wends its way through shimmering brightness, pleasing line and color, angle and curve. Not to dazzle but to please is the intent. Gone are the ancient artifices and in their stead reign fine bits of illusion in staging. When melodrama such as "The Green Goddess" goes its way against excellences of color and line, when Fred Stone's show, and all the ruck and run of such productions attain pictorial perfection, it argues well for the theater of today. Grand opera even has passed from the fine old pasted-board dungeons, insecure battlements and unsteady iron bars to such scenery as distinguished "The Love for Three Oranges" with its mushroom domes, or the vigorous clash of raw color that spells Bakst the whole world over.

Reinhardt the stylist, and his followers have routed out crass artificiality (though their German successors do mount Wedekind with a couple of chairs and blank walls), sufficiently to make Bel-Geddes say a particularly pleasing bit of American stagecraft, "It is only remarkable because it is not real."

And this phrase would do equally well for a Childs' restaurant, a Belasco, or to be more modern, the theatrical office in "Kiki," where Leonore Ulrich may disport before gay posters.

THEATRICAL CHICAGO

Cohan's Grand Opera House Chicago, Illinois. Geo. M. Cohan's Comedians in "The O'Brien Girl" SEATS THURS.

of Mayol, Spinelly and many another, or the railway embankment scene of "Lillom"; a fine study in false perspective, Leo Simonson succeeded in creating his effect of the distant chimneys of Budapest by means of gauze, of dimmed lights, and more particularly in placing his "distant" scene where it could only be viewed through the railway arch. Light and gauze once more answered for the misty greenery of the park.

Yet Simonson is hardly such a stylist as Urban: his three-level setting for "He Who Gets Slapped," his Garden of Eden in Mr. Shaw's serial entertainment, "Back to Methuselah," his work for Mansfield's "The Faithful" attest to this. Urban is Urban: his great arcs, his formal hedges, his use of broken color have marked him as indelibly as ever the style of contemporary novelist. "Twelfth Night" or "Sally" or again the movies, Urban is himself and plainly recognizable as such. Bel-Geddes on the other hand, and many an excellent American artist in stagecraft, flit from one style to another; they experiment with pillar and pediment, with curtain back-grounds, and what might be called the symbolic or atmospheric. They set scenes, changeable only by alteration in back walls, they construct skeleton settings and inner scenes, they denote diversity of action by lighting first one side of the stage, then the other. They experiment endlessly. Through their endeavors and the remodeling of a theater, such a transient bit of fluff as "Spanish Love" achieves enviable success and the backgrounds for "The

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BOSTON STOCK COMPANY. 2nd BIG WEEK of Zora Gale's Famous Play "MISS LULU BETT" St. James Theatre Near Symphony Hall Best Seats \$1.00

Emperor Jones" carry on the very spirit of the play. That motion picture director of name and fame, Mr. Ernst Lubitsch, has maintained that one of the most interesting things he saw upon a brief visit to our shores was symbolism in the American theater. The instance he quoted was hardly of consequence, a fan or some such object in the "Music Box Revue," but it goes to show clearly enough that Mr. Lubitsch, who is no stranger to stagecraft, viewed with approval the uncluttered space of stage.

Then, too, there are settings so cleverly done that they seem to dominate the entire action. They forecast and foreshadow the program of the plot, they seem as real, as vivid, as actual as the play itself. Much has been made of the moodiness in setting. They may be by turn stern or sensuous, they form helpful and vivid background, not the mere empty blankness of a backdrop off the variety stage.

Yet even American theater arts resolutely refuse to show novelty. Mr. Ziegfeld's prism settings are not unlike those of Athenian playhouses, ages old, while that vaunted feature of musical comedy and revue, the runway, is no more than a copy of the "Flowery Ways" of old Japan. Perspective and color have been studied through the ages, the art of the theater ebbs and flows, prospers and declines, makes full circle at last even in the ways of America today.

G. H.

In the annual report of the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace, at Stratford-on-Avon, Sir Sidney Lee, chairman of the executive committee, states that the number of visitors during the past year totaled 52,727. In accordance with their statutory duties, the trustees have, during the financial year just ended, purchased various deeds and historical documents referring to the Shakespeare family; and they have also received as a gift from Lord Willoughby de Broke a collection of such manuscripts dealing with Stratford and its surroundings in Elizabethan days.

THEATRICAL

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TRUTH ABOUT BLAYDS

with O. P. REGGIE and ALEXANDRA CARLILE

THE HOME FORUM

The Arm-Chair Traveler

ONE of the main characteristics of the modern man, certainly, is his pretty constant dissatisfaction with the exact spot of earth on which he finds himself. Travel of some sort is therefore a necessity for most people. This being the case, the wise man is he who does his traveling with the least expenditure of effort and time, who moves most swiftly and easily from place to place. Probably no one solves the problem more satisfactorily than he who, after much actual running to and fro on the surface of the globe, is content simply to visit in imagination the places he has seen, to put up at the inns of memory, to send his fancy abroad while he sits snugly at home in his armchair.

In the mind of such a sedentary traveler there always are certain difficult and delicate questions to be settled. Which one of all the many places he has loved in earlier journeys shall he fix upon as the most perfect home for his fancy? Shall it be the little stone cabin far up the cañon, in the California mountains, vivid in the morning sunlight and splashed with shade from the sycamore tree beside it? There was always a breeze moving up that cañon. He remembers it stirring softly the branches of the sycamore and keeping in motion the splashes of leaf shadow on the gray-blue stones of the cabin. He sees again the great flat rock dividing the stream, on which he sat many a summer's day under the alders, now reading idly in a now-forgotten book, now gazing upward through the alder leaves into the interminable blue of the sky, now watching the dance of waters stretching out far below him in the sunshine. He remembers the fragrant odors of the cañon ferns, the scent of wild grape blossom, and the running water that sang about the cabin day and night.

He recalls a great pool of emerald water ten feet from the door, a pool scooped smoothly, round and deep, in the solid gray granite, where the water of the mountain stream paused for a moment in the sunshine, circling slowly. He can see through the leaves of the sycamore an eagle soaring among the barren peaks far above. Down through the quiet air from the sunny slopes behind the cabin covered with mesquite and dodder comes the smooth clear call of the mountain quail: "Come up here, come up here!" The breeze rustles among the leaves, the swirling water chuckles to itself, and from far down the bridge path comes the faint jangle of burro bells.

And yet, mountains, good enough in their way, are not everything.

Ever let the Fancy roam, Fancy never is at home.

From the little stone cabin the arm-chair traveler's imagination drops down with the dancing waters until it finds the sea, and there reaches a

little gray inn close beside the tumbling breakers. Scarcely more than a shell it seems, tossed up there on the sands, so small it is, so gray and weather-worn, so heavily encrusted with salt from the flying foam. In the small Spanish patio sheltered from the west wind grow a few palms and spikes of yucca to show that the inn is really planted on solid earth, but otherwise it seems to belong rather to the water than to the land. How many a night the traveler has gone to sleep in these chambers invaded and filled to bursting with the hollow roar and mystic breath of the sea, never sure that he would not find himself afloat by daybreak. And all ways when he awoke in the night he would feel the mighty presence of the Pacific even more than in a ship at sea, never oppressive, but companionable. When the tide came flooding over the guardian rocks in the night with a shout and clamor of triumphing waters and the walls and floors of the old inn shook with the tread of waves, it often seemed to him that this must be the final victory of the sea, that there would be no more land. And even in the broad glare of noon, even in the tiny garden where the lizards sprawled and twitched in the sun, there was still that vast and melancholy voice, overpowering, mournful.

From this most delicate hostel for the fancy the arm-chair traveler's thought flies to another inn, six thousand miles away. It stands in the midst of Exmoor, John Ridd's country, in a deep valley surrounded by miles of blooming heather. Even in the case of this English inn one does not think so much of the comforts supplied for man and beast as of what surrounds it. For here the heather and the moor are as pervasive as the sea can be. Not that the little town dropping down to the swift River Barle is without a charm of its own. Far from that. Stand for an hour on the bridge, or by the forge while the white-hot smith and his son are turning a wagon wheel, and in one or the other of these social centers you will catch glimpses of a fascinating village life which has been going on here since before Caesar's invasion—a little well of humanity two thousand years deep. But it is not the town of white stone walls and crooked streets that makes the inn to swarm with painters and poets, but rather the miles of purple heather all about, where the bees and butterflies are at work in the sun, where the stag lies couched at noon and the black wild horses of the moorland sweep majestically up and down.

In each of these three haunts of fancy the spirit of place is so obvious that any one at all sensitive to such influences would be aware of it. But the arm-chair traveler is entitled to a place all his own, to which only he can go. For this he chooses not only a certain favorite spot of earth but a certain day long past, a day which only he remembers and to which, therefore, he only can return. On a high cliff bluff rising two hundred feet above Lake Michigan there was a clump of white birches beside which a dark ravine cut down toward the beach. In this shadowy ravine were the maiden-hair and the pale pyrola grow, the tall trees were the birches, and there a hermit thrush was singing. Among the birches on the bluff, however, the west wind was tramping like a tyrannical king, tossing and buffeting and straining each leaf and bough to the limit of its strength. The wind seemed to sap the color from the leaves and grass, as it had from the waves below. The black and white of the birches merged into gray under the spell of the great gray wind. And among the tossing branches of the birch trees—was it only to complete the color-scheme or because they have some natural liking for the trees?—there was moving a little company of black-and-white creeping warblers. Gray wind, gray trees, gray birds—how you have merged and swum together after all these years in the arm-chair traveler's fancy, making that gray day when he saw you there together the most lovely of all the stopping-places of memory!

On a South Carolina Plantation

My father was always a very public-spirited man, and interested in the good of his county and his State. Of course, all this public life necessarily constant and prolonged absences from home, and the rejoicing was great always, when the legislature adjourned and he returned from Columbia. He was a scientific rice planter and agriculturist; he wrote articles for Dr. Bow's Review that were regarded as authorities. His plantations were models of organization and management. All the negroes were taught a trade or to do some special work. On Chicora Wood there was a large carpenter's shop, where a great number of skilled men were always at work, under one head carpenter. Daddy Thomas was this head, during all my childhood, and he was a great person in my eyes. He was so dignified, and treated us young daughters of the house as though we were princesses; just as self-respecting manner of a noble courtier.

His wife was the head nurse, so that she was also a personage—very black and tall, with a handkerchief turban of unusual height. We never went near her domain without returning with handsome presents of eggs, or potatoes, or figs, according to season, for Maum Phoebe was a very rich person and one of great authority. There were always four or five apprentices in the carpenter's shop, so year by year skilled men were turned out, not "Jack-legs," which was Thomas Bonneau's epithet for the incompetent. Then the blacksmith-shop, under Guy Walker, was a most complete and up-to-date affair, and there young lads were always being taught to make horse-shoes, and to shoe horses, and do all the necessary mending of wheels and

axles and other ironwork used on a plantation. The big flats and lighters needed to harvest the immense rice crops were all made in the carpenter's shop, and the flood-gates necessary to let the water on and off the fields. These were called "trunks," and had to be made as tight as a fine piece of joiner's work. There was almost a fleet of rowboats, of all sizes, needed on the plantation for all purposes, also canoes, or dugouts, made from cypress logs. There was one dugout, Rain-bow, capable of carrying several tiers of rice. When I was a child, the threshing of the rice from the straw was done in mills run by horse-

The Garden Lu Yuen

Doorways Circular and octagonal.

Blue shadows of camphor trees. Playing across a jade-green pool Where diaphanous-tailed goldfish Rest beneath broad leaves.

Blackbirds, singing against red blossoms.

Two peacocks. By an ivory-white balustrade. Moving silently among black columns.

—Harold Speakman, in "Beyond Shanghai."



Le Cellier, From the Painting by Peter de Hoogh

power, before I can remember it was generally done by water power. The men and women learned to work in the mill; to do the best ploughing; the best trenching with the hoe—perfectly straight furrows, at an even depth, so as to insure the right position for the sprouting grain; the best even and best sowing of the rice. Then, skillfully to take all the grass and weeds out with the sharp, tooth-shaped hoes, yet never touch or bruise the grain or its roots, the best cultivation of the crop. Also they learned to cut the rice most dexterously, with reaping-hooks, and lay the long golden heads carefully on the stubble, so that the hot sun could get through and dry it, as would not be possible if it were laid on the wet earth, so that it could be tied in sheaves the next day.

For all these operations prizes were offered every year—pretty bright-colored calico frocks to the women, and forks and spoons; and to the men fine knives, and other things that they liked—so that there was a great pride in being the prize ploughman, or prize sower, or harvest hand, for the year. —Elizabeth W. Alliston Pringle, in "Chronicles of Chicora Wood."

The Rose in Country and City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rose I love. Has a hundred leaves. And blooms in rich profusion. At the feet Of a low cottage of two rooms. It has a way of leaning here and there.

Which makes a wilderness; Yet such a wilderness As morning dews. Dwell in and bless with fragrance. Oh cottage, happy art thou Of woodland hermitages. To have such graces Playing wild Among thy grass and common comeliness.

And oh, how nature knows her own. To pile the climax of her rarity Against this woodland door. For never can the city rose, Her single stalks of high restraint, Half guess the simplicity Of beauty thrown to sun and air; And never can her perfect self contain The sweetness which it is To understand how wren and warbler build their nests, And send their love notes to the skies, Within the bramble of this cottage side.

The city rose can never see these things. Nor ever really know What summer is. —William J. Anderson.

Anthony Trollope

His great, his inestimable merit was a complete appreciation of the usual. Trollope, therefore, with his eyes comfortably fixed on the familiar, the actual, was far from having invented a new category; his distinction is that in restraint just there his vision took in so much of the field. And then he felt all daily and immediate things as well as saw them; felt them in a simple, direct, salubrious way, with their sadness, their gladness, their charm, their comeliness. All their obvious and measurable meanings. —Henry James.

PETER DE HOOGH is supposed to have formed himself on a study of the works of Rembrandt; and no doubt a passion for the mysteries of light and shade was shared by both these painters. Further than that, however, it would be difficult to trace any common resemblance in their works. With Rembrandt chiaroscuro was a means to an end; with Hoogh it was rather the end in itself.

Yet Hoogh is not without poetic feeling; he often touches a vibrating chord in us, and when least expected. But his subjects are in themselves prosaic enough, and it is by the atmosphere with which the artist invests them that we are affected. Next to that we are insensibly moved by the rhythm of his composition, though it appears most accidental, where most cunningly devised. His figures, seemingly placed at random are always so situated that, while they tell the simple story that has to be told, they complete the composition, support the scheme of color and powerfully aid the perspective. And nothing is superfluous, or to be dispensed with; from the humblest brick in the wall or floor to the figure of the neat and modest house-mistress who, seen from the transparent gloom of an inner chamber, crosses the little courtyard in a gleam of sunlight, all is equally cared for, and yet equally subordinated to the idea that inspires the picture.

Hoogh's works though often signed, are not always dated, but a difference in technical treatment is observable amongst them, and the costume introduced helps in determining the relative period of their production. Many of Hoogh's finest works are in England, in private possession and in the National Gallery, but Holland has been by no means stripped of his pictures, of which the Amsterdam Museum contains many examples. In the Louvre are two fine interiors; the Galleries of Berlin, Frankfurt and Munich can show admirable examples as can also those of Petrograd and Copenhagen.

The Queen's Victory

The best book written about her (Queen Victoria) is certainly the last, Mr. Strachey's. To one reader at any rate it was rather a surprise to find it so. I know three books of Mr. Strachey's. The first was a short book on French poetry, of which it is scarcely going too far to say that it is, in the modest way of such books, a little masterpiece. But of course a book of that sort appealed only to a limited public. Then some years later came the clever, ill-natured, very limited, strangely overpraised, volume called "Eminent Victorians."

It was amusing, of course; about as amusing as Voltaire on Joan of Arc, or Mr. Bernard Shaw on Shakespeare; full of that blind and ugly cleverness which never knows when it is handling something too great for it, and is always cutting capers when it had better be on its knees. And then this volume was announced, and one could not but have one's fears. But things have turned out better than might have been expected. Queen Victoria has won the last and not the least of her victories. No one

who found himself in that august presence ever had the courage to take a liberty with her in her lifetime. And even her shade has had its effect on Mr. Strachey. He who almost certainly came to scoff has, on the whole, remained to pray. His book is this time not merely brilliant and amusing; it is also understanding, sympathetic, and just. Of course he treats Victoria with perfect freedom, humor, and detachment; the time for that had plainly come; the time, and the man. And of course he delights himself and us by the cool wit and quiet ironies with which he handles the Queen's limitations and domesticities. But it is not his laugh that has

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True Awakening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE twelfth chapter of Daniel, reference is made to "them that sleep in the dust of the earth," who, it goes on to say, "shall awake." The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has brought again to the world the truth Christ Jesus taught, which is destined to awaken all sleepers. Her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" has thrown great light on the two opening chapters of Genesis, and given a clear distinction between the spiritual, true account of creation, as found in the first chapter, and the allegorical nature of the second chapter, with its man made from "the dust of the ground." Too long mankind has accepted and been asleep in that fleshly dream of which it was said, "For dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Our eyes have seemed too blinded by the dust of materiality to see the glories of God's man and universe; our ears too dull to hear the harmonies of heaven.

The world of so-called natural science seems particularly intent just now on attempting to prove man to be made of the dust of the earth; that is, of the same mindless, material elements of which earth is composed. From the present research, which is forever uncovering some supposed link in the past history of the race, to the physical examinations now ubiquitous in every branch of industrial and educational activity, the emphasis is put on the man of dust; the real man, God's infinite idea, His image and likeness, being almost, if not altogether, lost to sight.

Mrs. Eddy says, "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science" (Science and Health, p. 475). How can we, believing ourselves to be material, ever cast off the limitations of that belief? Asleep in corporeality, dreaming of the pleasures and pains of the material senses, how can we discern man's spiritual perfection? It is time to obey Isaiah's stirring command, "Shake thyself from the dust." Shake thyself loose from the enslaving beliefs of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. Shake thyself free from the lie of a man created from dust and a woman from a rib and, turning to the first chapter of Genesis, find the truth: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness; Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 90 of Science and Health, "sets man free to master the infinite idea."

In the verse of Daniel before quoted, we read that some of those who have been sleeping in "the dust of the earth" shall awake "to everlasting life."

Why Not Puppets?

At the corner of a Bloomsbury square I found my path blocked by a little crowd of children who were watching a puppet show of an unusual kind. The usual kind, of course, is Punch and Judy, which has become a degenerate thing, with its puppets strapped in the operators' hands; these puppets were wired, in the grand manner of the art, and had a horse and cart, no less, for their transport. The show, though lamentably poor in itself—the puppets merely danced solemnly round and round without any attempt at dramatic action—was rich in suggestion. Do we not all keep a warm corner of our hearts for the puppets, if only for their venerable antiquity and their choice literary associations? Why, in the grave pages of the Literary Supplement learned archaeologists have lately been corresponding about the Elizabethan "motions," and Sir William Ridgway has traced the puppets back to the Syracuse of Xenophon's day, and told us how that author in his "Symposium" makes a famous Syracusean puppet player say that he esteems fools above other men because they are those who go to see his puppets. . . . My own recollections connect Xenophon with parangas rather than puppets, but I am glad to be made aware of this honorable pedigree, though I strongly resent the Syracusean's remark about the amateurs of puppets. I share the taste of Partridge, who "loved a puppet show of all the pastimes upon earth," and I sympathize with the showman in "Tom Jones" who could tolerate all religions save that of the Presbyterians "because they were enemies to puppet shows." And so I lingered with the children at the corner of the Bloomsbury square.

Puppets, someone has said, have this advantage over actors: they are made for what they do, their nature conforms exactly to their destiny. I have seen them in Italy performing romantic drama with a dash and a panache that no English actor in my recollection (save, perhaps, the last Mr. Lewis Waller) could rival. Actors, being men as well as actors, and therefore condemned to effort in acting . . . cannot attain to this clear-cut definiteness and purity of performance. But the wire-puller must be a true artist, his finger-tips responsive to every emotional thrill of the character and every nuance of the drama; indeed, the ideal wire-puller is the poet himself, expressing himself through the motions of his puppets and declaiming his own words for them. . . .

Flesh-and-blood actors we shall always have with us; they will take good care of that themselves. But for the imaginative souls who are for compromise, who are for halfway houses and look back fondly to the boy-players, I would say: Why not try the puppets?—A. B. Walkley, in "Pastiche and Prejudice."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY-23, 1922

EDITORIALS

LADY ASTOR'S appeal, in her last speech before leaving for home, that there should be a wider measure of at

Lady Astor's Wise Plea

least moral support on the part of the people of the United States for Europe in its distress and its problems, ought to, and probably will, touch a responsive chord in the hearts of the American people. For whatever may be the attitude of the politicians at Washington, and however much some of them may rejoice in being "irreconcilable," or may

boast of their purpose of keeping the United States isolated from any share in the troubles of the world, there is little doubt that the American people do feel at heart a sense of responsibility for their fellows across the seas. This fact is amply demonstrated whenever there is an appeal for aid for the suffering. Russia, Austria, the peoples of Central Europe are all receiving aid in generous measure from the United States, and the spirit which prompts charity could be appealed to with confidence to support suitable political action for the remedy of the evils from which Europe suffers.

It was a picturesque illustration which Lady Astor gave of the mistaken attitude forced upon the American people by their government. She said, "The other day I saw that the American Government asked the British Government to help protect her oil interests in Mesopotamia through the League of Nations. I am glad to say she did it. Soon after, I saw that the Allies sent a note asking America to join them and inquire into atrocities against a Christian population. America refused. I ask you which is more important in the end—oil concessions or bleeding humanity?"

The question would hardly have to be asked twice if put to the people and not the politicians of the United States. Indeed, the very publicity given to this contrast between the activities of the Government when appealed to in behalf of some great profit-seeking and monopolistic industry, and its lethargy and aloofness when moral and altruistic endeavor is required, will beyond doubt arouse justifiable indignation in the public mind.

Simply because the exigencies of partisan politics resulted in the refusal of the United States to enter into the League of Nations it is not to be assumed that the people of that country are desirous of maintaining a selfish and ignoble position of indifference to her interests. Among those people are millions who are still united by family ties to the older nations of Europe, upon which distress has descended in so heavy a measure. The interest of the American people in Europe is made manifest by the avidity with which writers and speakers upon international topics are now being listened to in every section of the country, and by the crowded passage lists of the trans-Atlantic steamers which are carrying Americans by the tens of thousands to see for themselves the conditions of Europe from which their political leaders would attempt to bar them. Every consideration, political, moral, financial, and industrial, is bringing the United States daily into more and more intimate association with the peoples of the Old World.

In her stay in America Lady Astor has had extraordinary opportunities to advance the laudable end of a closer understanding and co-operation between the United States and Great Britain. These opportunities she has embraced with singular ability and efficiency. Her platform manner, her lack of anything savoring of self-importance, combined with that attraction which Americans seem to find in the personality of one bearing a title, secured for her such a hearing as no other representative of Great Britain has recently enjoyed. It is questionable whether Lloyd George himself, popular as he is in American circles, could do more effective work for the Anglo-American understanding than has this woman of Virginia parentage, who can fittingly speak for both nations.

But the issue itself is greater than any champion who may present it. More and more it is becoming evident that the close and friendly co-operation of the United States and Great Britain in world affairs makes for permanent peace and for progressive prosperity. So firmly were their hands clasped at the recent Washington Conference that those who had prior to that time endeavored with malignant zeal to magnify differences between the nations have been stunted into silence. It is only necessary to turn back the files of any newspaper for eighteen months to discover the force of the anti-British propaganda, which was then in progress in the United States, and to become impressed with its disappearance from the publications of today. There is no apparent indication, no danger of its renewal. Indeed, the fact is apparent to those who study the politics of nations that the American Government itself will before very long renounce the attitude of aloofness which it assumed toward the Genoa Conference, and take up its share of the world's burdens.

Employment and Wage Rates in Mines

A CONCLUSION reached in a report by Louis Bloch, entitled "The Coal Miners' Insecurity," published by the Russell Sage Foundation, merits close analysis and careful thought. Mr. Bloch reasons that no satisfactory agreement on wage rates can be reached in the bituminous coal mine industry so long as there are more mines being operated than are required for the country's actual needs, because, as a direct result of this condition, the 600,000 miners in this industry are never working full time, and consequently never drawing full pay.

While the figures of the United States Geological Survey show that slightly less than 50 per cent of this

lack of employment is due to the above-mentioned cause, facts available warrant the statement that the bituminous miners are prevented from working about forty days a year from the cause Mr. Bloch emphasizes. It is true, the bituminous miners have sought higher rates of pay, but even when they have attained them, statistics of their actual earnings show these increases have not offset the lack of employment.

It is clear the questions of stability of industry and security of employment must receive equal attention with the question of adjustment of wage rates, and it can be taken for granted that the cost of living for everyone is increased by a disorganized condition in the basic industry of coal, so that it is evidently of interest to all, public, operators, investors, and miners alike, to make the bituminous industry more efficient and economical.

Facts are stubborn things to combat, and it is being learned throughout the world, that to the extent that a greater regard for the welfare of workers is attained, a general benefit results, so that it seems reasonable to conclude that, when this rule is applied in the case of the bituminous miners, a long stride will have been taken toward a solution of many of their problems.

Not since the destruction of Turkish hopes of world empire before the walls of Vienna have the Christian

nations witnessed so much Turkish arrogance—or tolerated so much—as they are seeing today. Bulgaria is set around and closely watched by her late adversaries; Austria has all but disappeared; Germany is, in form at least, a socialist republic shorn of her power and with her present energies sullenly bent on peaceful recovery. Turkey alone is not only unrepentant but unchanged. It is her defiantly announced program to win back every inch of territory wrested from her in the war in which she was the most decisively beaten of all the combatants. Her policy of retaliation goes farther than this. Every step of territory evacuated by Christian armies sees the return of Turkish hordes carrying over the land the fury of racial and religious massacre. Not Abdul Hamid nor Enver Pasha exhibited to the world the cold-blooded and ferocious policy of extermination of Christian minorities with which the nationalist authorities of present-day Turkey celebrate the return of their patrimony. In the Armenian plain, which Soviet connivance helped them overrun; in Cilicia, which French complaisance left open to them last year, or in the Meander Valley, where a sudden Italian evacuation left the non-Moslem population defenseless, except for the Greeks, only a few weeks ago, it has been the same story.

Revenge has been the motive, and ruin has been the result, not only to the unhappy Christians but to the Turkish communities themselves, for in every case it was the non-Turkish races which built up the trade and supported the productivity of the region. Today Harpoot, Diarbekr, and Sivas are stagnant and impoverished cities, the grim retaliation of a more enduring power than that which conceived the Armenian massacres; the cities of Cilicia are following their footsteps, and in all Anatolia there is no sign of settled order nor evidence of firm government.

But that the Turk has bitten off his own nose to spite his face carries no comfort to the Christian minorities of Asia Minor. They have regarded with consternation the latest surrender at Paris which invites the Greek Army, their only surviving safeguard, to evacuate Smyrna and its hinterland. The world has looked on with apathy at the fruitless Greek campaigns, and for Greek hegemony in Asia Minor it has scant sympathy. But the lodgment of Italy further south, and of France over Syria, had no better justification, and the Greeks at least have the virtue of being the only people who fought to save the Treaty of Sevres from becoming a scrap of paper. Now something like a sacred union exists in Greece's usually turbulent political life. The issue of Constantine vs. Venizelos is forgotten, and a great popular loan, under sumptuous conditions which at any other time would be considered intolerable, has been raised to keep up a fight which in Greek eyes has become a crusade. If the Greek Government at Athens is forced to eat the words of General Papoulas at Smyrna: "Greece will never abandon the Micasian population"—the Allies will make a supreme blunder which will react on the life of the Near East for generations.

It is one of the baffling defiances of human consistency in all this tortuous situation how the Allies manage to keep up their tone of shocked surprise whenever the plain results of their pro-Turkish policy become too manifest. Of such a nature was Britain's proposal to stage a full-dress investigation of the most recent evidences of Turkey's extermination policy—this time against the Greeks—which it has been the duty of the American chief of the Near East Relief Commission to communicate to the powers. While this investigation is being considered it would seem proper that some step might be taken to arrest the process of throwing new Christian populations to the same fate; but no; negotiation on the basis of the Paris settlement still goes forward, and the surrender to what Mr. Balfour called "Angora's hordes" seems in the way of being just as complete.

America will take no part in this investigation. Asia Minor, it seems, is "a European concern." So in other days was Belgium, until a more heroic temper awakened in America a consciousness of the integrity of mankind. In the mental torpor which has succeeded that magnificent adventure America was offered, and coldly rejected, a position of arbiter in Anatolia in which every element of the population, the Turks included, concurred. The maze in Asia Minor is not one of deliberate malignity; it is the sordid result of leaderless drift. The leadership that was most trusted, whose immense strength had nothing to lose, and whose magnanimity was fully adequate to the task, held back. And when the ultimate blame for the tragedy in Asia Minor is cast up, this conspicuous default cannot escape censure.

The Maze in Asia Minor

THE romantic history of the western regions of the United States, covering a period of somewhat more than

a quarter of a century following the discovery of gold in California, is written largely in traditions. But it is history nevertheless, even if its language is somewhat more picturesque, though scarcely more rugged, than the record of a slightly earlier period dealing with the courageous effort of the people of the young city of San Francisco to establish a rule of law and order there. There was not much written law in those days in what was regarded as the frontier country. Hundreds of thousands of people had been attracted there as by a common impulse, and there was little opportunity to pass laws and ordinances. But it became evident then, as all have learned since to understand more fully, that law is but the expression of the deliberated better sentiment of all the people—a declared determination to make impossible a continuance of those practices or those abuses of a common right which can no longer be endured.

The vigilantes of San Francisco and the self-appointed administrators of justice in the plains country compelled, by methods which they found it necessary to adopt, the observance of a code which those who stood for decency and order proclaimed. In the result there may be seen what is, after all, an exemplification of the primitive rule of the survival of the fittest, but there is also the inescapable lesson that in any civilization the enactment of penal and restrictive laws is the result of a process of evolution and growth. It is never necessary to forbid the commission of a specified act until there is apparent a tendency to override or abuse a common right by such commission.

Thus the enactment of federal and state laws forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States is but the concrete expression of the disapproval of the results which have followed the practices which it is sought to uproot. To signify the intent and purpose of the people and to fortify the necessary proscriptive statute, an amendment of the basic law of the land was approved and proclaimed in due form. That is the legal status of prohibition in the United States today, and the logical action leading up to it is circumstantially explained by reference to the processes which have led to the gradual timely adoption of the general criminal code. A law is never enacted until the necessity is recognized of adopting punitive methods to end conditions which have become obnoxious, destructive, or repulsive.

In face of this well-considered and deliberate action by the American people there is apparent today a clearly defined and illy disguised nullification campaign directed against the law. The method of attack is the most subtle that can be employed against any constructive regulatory reform. It is to create the belief that the undertaking is impossible and visionary, and the deplorable fact is apparent that there are being enlisted in this obstructive movement many individuals and newspapers whose unquestionable loyalty and support should be on the side of right and justice. There is no convincing proof of the weakness or unpopularity of a law in the fact that it can be violated. The laws against theft and worse crimes are being violated daily, and in numberless cases the offenders are not apprehended. It is comprehensible that if all the people became transgressors none would be punished, and yet that is a condition hardly to be desired.

The sympathizers with the effort to nullify the prohibition law are, actively or indirectly, lending their support to a movement which can end in nothing less than social chaos. One law cannot be trampled under foot without dragging down the standard of the law. The foundation of justice cannot be undermined in one place without weakening the entire structure. It has never been insisted that the adoption of measures outlawing the liquor traffic would bring in the millennium. It has never been claimed that the use of intoxicating liquors could be stopped in a day or a year. But the open traffic which it was sought to stop can be stopped, either by the dignified administration of the law, or by the primitive processes which once brought law and order to San Francisco and the west. In fact, the end sought is being gained, according to reliable official information, despite the inspired gloomy forecasts of failure. It is not beyond belief that the desire to see at least a partial nullification of the law brought about has magnified the tendency to violate and override the law into a distorted but really ineffective campaign of protest. A little closer analysis would disclose the fact that the people, the great mass of American citizens, stand today where they have always stood—on the side of right and civic decency. If the defenders of an unwritten code were able to enforce that code in the days of '49 and thereafter, it may as well be understood that the united people of the American Union are not going to yield to outlawry today.

THE use of slang is to be condemned, as Professor Herbert C. Libby of Colby College, Maine, says, on the ground that it is opposed to the end and aim of education.

"A Word Fitly Spoken"

He cited as among the evils which result from the habitual use of unauthorized language, the impoverishment of speech and the destruction to that extent of the usefulness of the mother tongue. But, as he said, "the greatest evil of all that comes from an habitual use of slang is that it destroys the real usefulness of the individual who uses it."

Slang in itself is not bad. Indeed, some slang must be credited with having added vigor and picturesqueness to the resources of language. But the user of slang is a user of crystallized phrases. If he persists in the habit of depending on a few current phrases to express his reactions to the myriad influences of the life about him,

The Propaganda of Lawlessness

he soon loses the ability to discriminate keenly and to express himself clearly. A similar effect might conceivably be produced by a slavish habit of quotation. The danger lies in the mental laziness which settles into the armchair of conventional expression.

Strictly speaking, there is no fundamental reason why a spade should not be called by any other name. But language is not created by any capricious determination to change the names of things. It grows by the continuous use of the people to whom it is native. Violations of language which has come to be accepted as good because of prolonged and uniform usage indicate a lack of good taste which the users of slang might be more loath to manifest in matters of decorum or of dress.

It may seem to require considerable mental discipline to select the word best suited to the idea. The habit of choosing reputable words, however, is as easily acquired as is the habit of associating all one's thoughts with a jargon that grows insipid through repetition. The difference between the two habits, however, lies in the clear mental process-back of accurate speech and the slovenly thought that is satisfied to call a dozen different experiences by the same name. It is because slang is an indication of such slipshod thinking that its habitual use is to be deplored.

The clear thinker who gains command of the mother tongue may occasionally employ an apt slang phrase with an effect of delectable wit which is impossible to the habitual user of slang. The accurate speaker has thought his individual way from idea to expression, and if he does now and then seize upon some picturesque slang phrase, he knows why he uses it. But the youth or the man who is addicted to slang soon uses it because he is unable to use anything else. It is the clear thinker, who entertains original and constructive ideas, and who can express them in language that is none the less pungent because it is pure, that the world most needs today. That is why Professor Libby insisted that "Clean speech, clear diction, copiousness of expression, should be the aim of those who would make our language the vehicle of their best thoughts."

Editorial Notes

OWING to increased taxation and other burdens growing out of the war and changed economic conditions in Great Britain, eight dukes and nearly two dozen other peers and industrial magnates have sold their country estates in the last two years. To this list is now to be added the ninth duke, for the Duke of Richmond is about to join the ranks of the "new poor." He has offered for sale his estates in Aberdeenshire, including the town of Huntly and six parishes, comprising 60,000 acres, with 400 farms and small holdings. The duke is one of the most prominent noblemen in England, and is a close friend of King George. These transfers necessarily involve individual hardships and heart-burnings, but to have great estates broken up and distributed in a perfectly peaceful manner, and reach the hands of many small proprietors, either now or in the future, will accrue to the advantage of the people as a whole.

IF THERE has been sharp practice in the preparation of art sales catalogues, as charged by Edouard Jonas, president of the French Syndicate of Art Sales, it will be to the ultimate profit of French art dealers to have the fault corrected. M. Jonas says he is going to prevent art buyers, especially Americans, from being victimized. If he does not succeed, the market for art objects in France will be injured seriously. M. Jonas has long opposed the system whereby "experts" are allowed to print what they like in their catalogues, getting a percentage on sales, without being responsible for false statements. At the recent De Ganay sale he bought a small table which the experts declared to be a genuine Louis Quinze. When he demanded to know if the guarantee of authenticity went with the sale, he was told that the sales officials were not concerned in such matters. M. Jonas asserts that the table is a recent production of a small factory in Paris, and has demanded that it be put under seal until the courts can decide whether the existing system meets modern conditions of justice.

"ALL the peoples of the world are one great family; and all would be decent if they had the chance and the theorists and patriots left them alone." To such effect Dr. Frank Crane, the American author and editor, expressed himself recently in the London press. After all, there is no need to identify the people themselves too precisely with the political luminaries who represent them at the various discordant conclaves of nations. If Mr. Tchitcherine, or Mr. Barthou, or Mr. Lloyd George makes a dramatic gesture at the conference table it is not necessary to visualize all the Russians, or all the French, or all the British making the same gesture, as when, in "A Kiss for Cinderella," the King nods or smiles or groans, the whole court nods, smiles, or groans in unison. Perhaps if it were realized how many people in each nation are placidly going about their business and desiring only to continue doing so, the deadlocks in the various theaters of negotiations would seem less ruinous to the prospects of civilization.

ELABORATE preparations are under way for testing Einstein's theory during next September's total eclipse of the sun. Expeditions from Lick, Greenwich, Madras, Batavia, and other observatories will go to points on the Pacific to ascertain if, during the eclipse, certain stars really appear deflected from their course. The whole affair, which has assumed such epoch-making proportions since the eclipse of three years ago, recalls in some respects a curious problem of the seventeenth century. It was by making observations of a lunar eclipse at Aleppo and Cairo in 1635 that the French astronomer, Peiresc, discovered that the Mediterranean Sea was over 600 miles shorter than its hitherto accepted length. The correction did not involve such momentous changes as Einstein's theory, but it did sweep away a complicated system of fictitious currents which had been necessary to guide mariners over those non-existent 600 miles of water.